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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Soviet Farmer Gains Under New Charter

Factory Workers Shorn of Dominant Role in Political Field

Class Lines Broken

But in the Last Analysis Stalin Keeps Firm Hand on Every Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 23 — Growth through Socialism and Democracy toward Communism is the characterization given by Stalinists to the aims of the new draft Constitution which will be submitted in November to the final approval of the Soviet Parliament (Central Executive Committee).

Outwardly, one of the great changes incorporated in the new charter is that which would grant equal political rights to the farmer, who previously has been much lower in rank than the industrial worker. Equal suffrage is promised for all members of society, including former princes, merchants, kulaks and members of the clergy—unless modified by suggestions coming from the full discussion of the Constitution now going on.

Direct Secret Ballot

The congressional session will be the last under the domination of the city workers and the last composed of delegates appointed by the Soviets, or people's boards. The delegates hereafter will be elected by direct secret ballot and former restrictions on the rural representation are wiped out.

The 1922 Constitution was chiefly concerned with unifying the Soviet republics and in centralizing power at Moscow. The revised constitution is more concerned with unifying Soviet society, on the theory that "classes" have been abolished during the past 14 years, and that the organic law may now be based upon the relations of individuals, not classes, to the all-powerful state.

Peasants Now Socialized

This is what Communist theorists describe as "Soviet democracy." In 1922 industrial workers (proletariat) were theoretically the ruling class, and the "proletarian dictatorship" represented their interests first of all. The peasants, the overwhelming majority of the population, were not then socialized, and had therefore to submit to the leadership of the ruling proletariat.

But, since 1922, 90 per cent of the peasants have been persuaded or compelled to join collective farms, and have thus become "socialized." At the same time, members of the former aristocracy and bourgeoisie have been "re-educated," by persuasion or force. With the exception of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 recalcitrant persons, all Soviet citizens are therefore deemed ready to share equally in the obligations and privileges of citizenship. The Government claims that a "classless society" has been created by the state taking over all "means of production."

Rights and Obligations

In the new draft constitution one therefore finds such entirely new headings as "Social Organization"; "Basic Rights and Obligations of Citizens"; and "Procedure for Amending the Constitution."

The article entitled "Suffrage," will make all elections, including those of lower judges, equal, direct and secret, instead of unequal, indirect and open. Whereas until now industrial workers had proportionally five times the representation of other groups, now all groups alike will have equal votes.

If this plan were fully carried out, the peasants, numbering 100,000,000 of a population of 171,000,000,000, will have a majority voice in elections. Industrial workers and their families, numbering less than 40,000,000, will no longer be the "ruling class" even in theory. Soviet Russia would become a "peasants' state."

Communists in Control

But the draft constitution, like the one it is replacing, makes no mention whatever of the relationship between the Soviet Government and the Communist Party, which exercises a monopoly of political power and tolerates no opposition party or even an opposition group within the Communist Party.

This is the "catch" in the Soviet governmental system, and so long as this relationship is maintained, "Soviet democracy" is little more than an empty phrase. In the last analysis, the Communists control every kind of power in the Soviet Union, and occupy all key positions. The "boss" of this unshakable political machine, the general secretary of the Communist Party—who is at present Joseph Stalin—has the last word on any subject.

The peculiar position of the Communist Party is not changed or even mentioned in the new draft constitution, any more than it was in the 1922 constitution. The majority of members of the party are industrial workers, and thus the "proletarian dictatorship" is maintained.

The leaders of the party are veteran revolutionaries, and thus their dictatorship is maintained. "Soviet democracy" is limited to the Soviet Government. The source of all real power, the Communist Party, is untouched by the new, as it was by the old, constitution.

South Africa Served By Radio Amateurs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg, S. Af.

WHEN heavy rains and snowstorms recently cut off all telegraph communication between Durban and Johannesburg, radio amateurs came to the assistance of the Post Office and made contact.

Almost unknown to the general public a scheme of emergency communication through amateur broadcasting stations has been in existence for the last nine years.

When an amateur is enrolled under the scheme he is sworn to secrecy and supplied with a code for use in transmitting certain types of messages.

U. S. Agents Seize $2,100,000 in Gold Of Alien Concern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Nearly two tons of United States gold coin, having a face value of $1,250,000 and worth approximately $2,100,000 in American dollars, repose in the United States Assay Office here today after having been seized by Secret Service agents from a foreign owner yesterday.

Capture of the coin was made on instructions from the Treasury Department in Washington under authority of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, which forbids private holding of monetary gold. It was seized only after litigation extending over three years had tested the constitutionality of this legislation as it applied to metal held by aliens. Meanwhile the gold had been guarded in a safe deposit vault.

250 Bags of Coins

When transferred from this vault to the assay office at Old Slip and South Street, agents piled the sacked coins in double layers over the bottom of a large truck. They counted 250 bags, each containing 250 double eagles.

The money belonged to the Uebersee Finanz-Korporation, A. G., of Switzerland, which federal officials said was controlled by Fritz von Opel, German manufacturer. It was acquired here on Feb. 27, 1933, shortly before the national banking holiday, and the owners failed to remove it prior to March 5, 1933, when President Roosevelt placed an embargo on the exportation of gold.

Legislation Upheld

After applying unsuccessfully for permission to transfer the money abroad, the Swiss concern turned it over to its attorney, Isador J. Kresel, for safe keeping pending the outcome of litigation. Mr. Kresel sought to restrain the Government from acquiring the coin, but the legislation prohibiting its private use was upheld, and recently an order demanding its surrender was issued.

Authorities said that while the Government might confiscate the gold under the law, it would be inclined to pay the owners the face value of the coins in currency.

Paris Cabinet Declares For Strong League

Opposes General Reform of Covenant—Backs Pacts Open to All

Wants Clear Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 23—Proclaiming the imperative necessity of reviving and reinforcing the League of Nations—not by reforming the Covenant but by defining more precisely the obligations of each member—France's Popular Front Government today backed up its reiterated professions of fidelity to collective security by an eight-point program of immediate action.

In a frank and full statement of its foreign policy presented to the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, the Blum Cabinet said:

Prompt Action Sought

1. Accepts the lifting of sanctions against Italy on the grounds that their "maintenance would only be a symbolic gesture without any real effectiveness."

2. Rejects reform of the League Covenant as a whole.

3. Opposes amendment of the Covenant as taking too long.

4. Proposes instead the addition of interpretative texts designed to render application of the Covenant more rapid and more efficacious.

Regional Agreements

5. Proposes regional pacts of mutual assistance—but specifies that "these pacts must never become alliances of the old prewar type, because, first, they must remain open to all, and, second, their coming into play must always depend on decision of the League Council."

6. Proposes abolition of the unanimity rule in Article 11 of the Covenant so as to enable the League to forestall aggression before it starts.

Arms Conference

7. Proposes reopening of the Disarmament Conference on the basis of "reconsideration in the second reading of the project adopted by a majority of states in April, 1935."

8. Demands convocation of the Briand committee for study of a European union open to all European states whether members of the League or not.

The keynote of the entire declaration, which aroused little enthusiasm, but also little oppositiin Parliament, was the determination of the Popular Front Government to spare no efforts to rescue and revive collective security, for the defense of which France is ready, it declared, "jointly to assume all burdens and all responsibilities"—even to the use of military force.

Collective Security

"Peace can only be consolidated by the reinforcement of collective security," the statement affirmed. "We shall consecrate all our efforts to this reinforcement."

Calling complicated plans for re-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Farley In Opening Democratic Convention Rallies Defense of 'People's Government'; Accuses G. O. P. Platform of Straddling

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Philadelphia and the Democratic Convention

Upper—Aerial View of Philadelphia. The White Building With the Curved Roof Is the Municipal Auditorium, Where Convention Is In Session. The Horseshoe Stadium Is Franklin Field of the University of Pennsylvania. Lower Left—California Delegates Arrive. Man With Glasses Behind Woman in White Is William Jennings Bryan, Son of the "Great Commoner." Center—James A. Farley, Chairman, Democratic National Committee, Opening Convention. Workmen Arrange State Standards in Convention Hall Prior to Arrival of Delegates

Replies Indirectly to Smith Action by Liberty League Attack

Democratic Roars Open 5-Day Show

New Deal With Prosperity or Old Deal and Ruin Will Be Keynote

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—The Democratic convention opened today in an atmosphere of rip-roaring, holiday-making, office-holding enthusiasm, and without delay was attuned to its first keynote: The struggle between "a people's government"—the Democrats themselves—and "the pursuing corsairs"—the Republicans.

James A. Farley, national chairman, broke what could hardly be called the ice with an unusually long opening speech using these terms. He went after Gov. Alfred M. Landon and the Republican platform with ferocious intensity, speaking of "their captain, in the West with the epaulets of liberalism, and in the East with the insignia of conservatism." Mr. Farley also thrust hard at the American Liberty League—an indirect reply to the Smith-Colby-Ely-Reed-Cohalan statement which yesterday called upon the delegates to repudiate President Roosevelt and presaged their walk from the party into the Landon camp.

Platform

The sole issue of intense interest, the 1936 platform, still remained in obscurity today. Senator Robert F. Wagner's delay in bringing the platform draft to Philadelphia — he finally made his appearance only today, after having been expected since Saturday and at hourly intervals yesterday—is interpreted to mean numerous last-minute changes to appeal to third-party supporters.

The basic lines of the platform are of course obvious. A statement of the social and economic purposes of the New Deal, as buttressed by its legislative and administrative record. But there are expected to be several "white rabbits"—new proposals of varying attractiveness.

Nothing is definitely known of these projects, but a sweeping farm plank—beginning with crop insurance because of new drought threats—is under discussion.

Lewis Backs Labor Plank

The Labor plank was heartily approved by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, as he left the White House yesterday. And Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York yesterday said on his arrival that he has a keen interest in the platform, particularly in its treatment of the constitutional issue involved in state minimum wage laws.

Pressure was being redoubled on Governor Lehman to revoke his decision and run again for the New York governorship, and there was talk of a convention resolution urging him to stand for re-election.

New York, it is realized, is one of the keys to victory in 1936, and the Democrats are anxious to erect a solid façade of harmony. Tammany and Chairman Farley have already made an outward peace, and if Governor Lehman can be persuaded to run, then the bolt statement from ex-Governor Smith and his friends will be rather completely counteracted, the strategists calculate.

Danger to Harmony

There will only remain, as a danger to harmony, the third-party movement, and the platform is expected to go to lengths to offer much to potential insurgents on the left. Moreover, shortly after the convention the La Follette progressives are expected to endorse the New Deal. Senator Hiram Johnson is counted on as a tacit ally, and Senator George W. Norris has already announced his warm adherence to the Roosevelt cause. These are all practical answers to the Lemke-Coughlin challenge.

Disaffection on the right finds no opening among the delegations here. Only those absent from Philadelphia, like the Smith group and Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, venture into print with their views.

Big Show Is on Its Way

With the falling gavel and whip-cracking words of the national chairman, there began one of the most carefully organized and purposeful five-day publicity drives in American history. Certainly the Democrats must hold a convention, nominate candidates, adopt a platform. But this performance goes far beyond the routine requirements.

It is contrived, organized, spread over five days, and synchronized to the air waves, to arouse the maximum enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket. It is an intensive advertising campaign, on the best-approved, up-to-the-minute lines. Every night there is something for the radio listener, and the climax comes in a great and probably moving spectacle on Franklin Field Saturday when the President of the United States takes the air to accept renomination. Last night Prof. Raymond Moley, off-and-on the leading member of the President's "brain trust," sat in his room in the main hotel here putting finishing

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Hamilton Praises Courage of Smith For Independence

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, today virtually invited former Governor Smith to speak in the campaign in behalf of Governor Landon.

"I think Governor Smith is one of the finest Americans," he said, "and the people of the country are entitled to hear his views."

Asked if his statement was an "inference" that he wanted the former Governor to "take the stump" in behalf of the Republican ticket, Mr. Hamilton replied:

"It isn't even an inference. I'd be tickled to death."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Republican campaign strategy calls for a drum fire on the Democratic front all along the line, John D. M. Hamilton, young Topeka lawyer, who emerged from the Cleveland convention as Republican national chairman, made it clear when he opened the eastern campaign and sketched the topography of the offensive in a nationwide radiocast here last night.

The second feature of his address was his tribute to Alfred E. Smith, long a leading champion of the opposition and one-time titular head of the Democratic Party, for his formal bolt from the New Deal—praise which, for the first time in political history perhaps, brought applause for a living Democratic leader from a Republican assembly.

Stresses Smith Move

Mr. Hamilton prefaced his comment on the Smith move, which is widely interpreted here as a summons to dissatisfied Democrats to vote Republican next fall, with the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

President's Pen Releases $1,425,000,000 for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23 — New money poured into the almost empty coffers of the WPA here today and the Federal Work Relief campaign took a new lease on life following President Roosevelt's signature of the deficiency appropriation bill carrying $1,425,000,000 for relief purposes.

The President also signed the new $800,000,000 tax bill and the $100,000,000 interior department appropriation bill.

Immediately after signing the relief bill he issued orders to Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, head of the Resettlement Administration, to conduct an immediate survey of the drought-stricken section of the Northwest—particularly the Dakotas and Montana—with a view to ascertaining how much of the new relief monies should be spent there and in what manner.

States to Fill Quotas

Simultaneously Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, announced sweeping changes in WPA methods of operation to apply in the spending of the new funds calculated to provide employment for an average of 2,300,000 persons during the 12-month period beginning July 1.

Prominent among these changes is to be a decentralization of the process of selecting relief workers. Mr. Hopkins explained that he will in the future allot quotas to the various states and regions, but leave it entirely in the hands of the local WPA directors to fill their quotas from the ranks of local unemployed. Further, the local directors will decide the number of hours per month which shall prevail in his district and select from the prepared lists of projects those to be pressed during the coming year.

Provides $2,375,397,537

The bill which the President signed provided a total of $2,375,397,537. Of this $458,631,860 is for the Social Security program and $308,000,000 for emergency conservation work. Of the $1,425,000,000 provided for relief the resettlement Administration receives $85,000,000. The balance is to be spent on works relief under the President's personal direction.

The sudden interest exhibited by the White House in the drought-stricken areas in the Northwest followed on the heels of a conference between the President and the Governors of North and South Dakota accompanied by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

Nye Sees $50,000,000 Needed

Senator Nye set $50,000,000 as the minimum amount of federal money necessary to meet the needs of the area. It is not expected, however, that Dr. Tugwell will be expected to use more than half of his $85,000,000 in this one section.

The President apparently made no commitment as to the form of relief activities to be undertaken in the drought areas. The Tugwell investigators are charged with the task of estimating to what extent the problem should be met by a shifting of population as against assistance in maintaining the farmers on land which no longer provides a living income.

Convention Lacks Suspense But Has Plenty of Color

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM Philadelphia, June 23 — This is a convention with the suspense left out but the color put in.

It is noon now, the time scheduled for the start, but seats are only sparsely filled and things are just warming up. This is not a convention at all in the strict sense of the word, but an acclamation ceremony. But leaders are determined to make it as picturesque as possible, and they have already begun.

A big brass band comes booming down the center aisle, playing a medley of patriotic songs. Inside this dome-shaped hall, the effect of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, June 23

40 Hours—Draft Adopted by Labor Conference

Geneva — The International Labor Conference adopted the draft of a convention applying the 40-hour week to employees on public works projects.

However, says the Associated Press, it voted down other conventions applying the same hours to the building trade, civil engineering, iron and steel works and coal miners.

Dirigible—Renewed Naval Interest Shown

Lighter-than-airships for the United States—a question pigeonholed for several years—again receives careful attention.

Arrival of the German dirigible von Hindenburg on its third north Atlantic crossing once more revives the much-discussed issue of renewing the construction of lighter-than-air craft halted by the U. S. Navy Macon and Akron crashes.

New interest by the United States Navy in airships as a result of the zeppelin's continued success is significantly indicated by the announcement that Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade will be a guest aboard the von Hindenburg on its return trip.

Admiral Greenslade is a member of the General Board of the Navy—the policy-making agency of the service. Unless and until the General Board approves of further experimentation with big airships, the navy will build no more of them.

Rowing—Slow Stroke Tactics Cause Debate

"On to the Olympics" is the by-word in the nation's championship-seeking crew headquarters following the University of Washington's clean-sweep of the intercollegiate rowing regatta at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson.

Washington's three-crew victory—the first at this annual meet since Cornell accomplished the feat in 1912—places the slow but powerful stroking Huskies as chief contenders for the Olympic assignment.

Undaunted by their defeats, the other crews turn to intensive training for the shorter Olympic qualifying races of 2000 meters, to be held on Princeton's Lake Carnegie, July 4 and 5.

California and Navy, second and third at Poughkeepsie, bend to their oars with vigor, as sports observers point to the possibility of a sprint crew winning at Princeton, thereby indicating that Washington must change its slow-start tactics to remain America's top crew.

Mexico—Cárdenas Resumes Stand Against Gambling

Off again, on again — The lid is placed back on gambling in Mexico as President Cárdenas unexpectedly revokes last week's decree legalizing certain games of chance in the Federal District and territories.

No explanation was made, reports the Associated Press, for the sudden reversal of his previous act. A new decree dealing with gambling is being written, it was announced. Games to be included under the new ruling are expected to be chess, dominoes, bowling, billiards, ball games,

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Farley Forced to Pay For Stamp on Letter

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—A special delivery letter addressed to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, ran afoul post office regulations.

"Boss," said a messenger to the desk clerk at the hotel headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, "I've got a letter for Mr. Farley."

"Mr. Farley, the Postmaster General?" asked the clerk. "Well, he's right upstairs."

"I know that," replied the messenger, "but this letter needs a three-cent stamp."

"You mean to tell me that the Postmaster General can't get this letter without the stamp?"

"Those are my orders."

"All right," said the clerk, handing the messenger three pennies and charging them to Mr. Farley's account.

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The Eyes Have It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 — The famous Liberty Bell of Independence Hall issued a dull and hollow "bong" for the Democrats at their opening ceremony last night, attended by many Democratic governors. It was the City of Philadelphia's greeting to the convention, and the highlight was a judicious tap of the historic bell by a heavily padded hammer. Evidently feeling it would be no happy augury for the party if the bell should widen its crack or fall apart altogether at the instance of the New Deal, the rap which was given was discreet. It was carried over the nation by radio, and was the first time the note has been heard for some time. The noise emitted sounded something like the hollow note of a Chinese breakfast gong.

Mrs. or Miss President?

For real activity at the convention, however, it is not ceremonies like ringing the Liberty Bell, but the militant work of various women's organizations engaged on various causes. The League of Women Voters is one of the busiest groups at the convention, and escape it as they would, Democratic delegates are finding out how real is the issue of civil service reform and merit system extension in the thought of millions of voters.

Then there is the National Women's Party, seeking an equal rights amendment, and hoping for better luck in the Democratic Party than they had at Cleveland. There are a variety of strong peace groups, too. Finally, in a window of one of the near downtown office buildings, right across from Democratic headquarters, is the sign—"Headquarters—League for Women for President and Other Public Offices." One wonders if Miss Frances Perkins is a member of the "LFWFPAOPO."

* * *

One undemocratic habit common to the Democratic and Republican conventions alike is to give the party leaders motorcycle escorts. Henry F. Fletcher at Cleveland rode from the Hotel Cleveland to the Public Hall in a big limousine behind a screeching siren. The distance was not very far. But here at Philadelphia it is a couple of miles between downtown headquarters and the municipal auditorium. Mr. Farley rides under escort of two big police motorcycles, which gives him a noisier accompaniment than Mr. Roosevelt gets in Washington.

One of the major beneficiaries of the convention is the Yellow Cab Company. Most of the delegates take taxis back and forth to the auditorium. By one of the quirks of Philadelphia's one-way streets and rotary traffic system the fare is 55 cents coming out, and about 75 cents to $1 going back. It is something like the famous tiger of the old-time country fair that measured 14 feet from head to tail and 15 feet from tail to head.

Vice-President Garner has election headquarters all to himself here. It is part of the illusion which leaders seek to create that this is an old-fashioned political convention, like other conventions with headquarters and rival candidates, and everything.

However, the illusion is not very complete. The Garner headquarters, it turns out, really devoted to the merits of the Texas Centennial. Mr. Garner, it appears, is really only an excuse for the showmen.

Not Like Two Peas

No two conventions were ever more unlike than Philadelphia and Cleveland. There really was some rivalry at the Republican convention; there was bitter dispute over platform planks; there were plots and counterplots. Spectators de-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Farley Praising New Deal Belittles G. O. P. Candidate and Platform

Roosevelt Upheld On Spoils System By Woman Voter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic National Committeewoman from Pennsylvania, flatly told the National League of Women Voters here yesterday that she could not support their sweeping demand for outlawing of the spoils system.

Her defense of the New Deal turned what was expected to be a quiet luncheon into a virtual debate.

Refusing to admit that Postmaster General James A. Farley has broken down the Civil Service, Mrs. Miller paid tribute to New Deal appointees working 10 and 12 hours a day and described as the real menace to efficient government the clock-punching type of civil servant who takes the attitude that he is fixed for life.

Landon Endorsed Plank

Mrs. Miller was one of four speakers at the league's luncheon held to promote Democratic interest in the civil service plank, the general content of which was endorsed by Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, in his telegram to the Republican convention two weeks ago. The league is making a vigorous drive to obtain a similar plank in Philadelphia calculated to remove a wider range of government positions from politics.

"We can have merit in our government without civil service" was Mrs. Miller's contention.

Too Much Haste

"The trouble with you," she told the women voters, "is that you think things should be done quickly that take a long time."

Her criticism failed to daunt league representatives who are to present the plank to the platform committee. Mrs. Larue Brown of Boston, leader of the delegation, replied, "It is true that we hope for things to come about more rapidly than do politicians, but if we didn't, things would never happen at all."

"The kind of civil service we should have," Mrs. Miller declared, "is that in which people would be advanced on merit."

She told the women that President Roosevelt had put 8500 federal employees under the classified service; that in selecting TVA engineers, letters from Democratic leaders "were loaded on trucks and taken down South where the politicians couldn't get hold of them and then the appointments made"; and that people would have starved if President Roosevelt had waited to put the CCC under civil service.

"They blame Jackson for the spoils system, but I wish you'd read what the Adamses did——" exclaimed Mrs. Miller.

She cited figures about postal inspectors in 1932 when President Hoover left office, 1650 of them were Democrats and 375 Republicans. Today, "under this terrible man Farley," she said, 240 are Democrats and 313 Republicans.

Fair Chance Asked

"We just want the league to give the Democrats a fair chance," she concluded.

Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, vice-president of the league, told the women that had the 88 per cent of public opinion, registered in a recent nationwide poll in favor of extension of the merit system, been translated into action, the Ramspeck bill placing in the classified service postmasters of first, second and third class, would have been passed by the House last week and not lost by a mere seven votes. She deplored the lack of civil service requirements for appointees to administrative posts under the new social security law, declaring, "The best of bills can be undermined or nullified by the personnel appointed to administer them."

Promotes Peace

© Bachrach

Mrs. Caroline O'Day
Representative From New York, Worker at Convention

Women to Demand Democratic Plank To Promote Peace

By **Mary Hornaday**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—Convinced that women of the United States are more concerned about world peace than any other issue, the 14 women advisers to the Democratic Platform Committee have decided to ask for a three-point plank looking toward the prevention of war.

They will recommend:

1. Stronger neutrality legislation;
2. A defense policy based upon protection of American soil from invasion and not of American interests abroad; and
3. Taxing profits out of war.

In making peace, the subject of their No. 1 plank, the Women's Advisory Committee not only followed the wishes of their chairman, Representative Caroline O'Day, of New York, who is an ardent peace advocate, but the will of scores of women, interviewed by Democratic workers on behalf of the committee.

Incensed at War Chests

Under the provisions of the plank, Mrs. O'Day added that in her personal opinion it was an "outrage" that more than $1,000,000,000 should be appropriated for military defense next year when the State Department—"the first line of defense"—gets only $13,000,000.

The advisory committee viewed with satisfaction the record of the Roosevelt Administration in:

1. Easing international tensions through reciprocal trade agreements.
2. Passing effective neutrality legislation.
3. Co-operating in the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the Kellogg Pact.

They recommended that these policies be continued and strengthened by the three new steps to peace.

Mrs. O'Day said her committee found that most of the planks women wanted, men wanted too, but that they would probably take to the platform committee recommendations for strengthening the Social Security Law further recognizing women by repealing the marriage clause of the Economy Law, ratifying the Child Labor Amendment, extending the civil service and perhaps warning of the danger to civil liberties of recent "Red-baiting activities."

Getting Down to Earth

In choosing the planks to be presented to the platform committee, the women's group is taking into consideration the possibility of their inclusion in the final platform. "We're being realists, not educators," said Miss Mary Dewson, Democratic woman chief.

Despite Miss Dewson's assertion, there is considerable doubt that the powers-that-be on the Platform Committee will accept the peace plank which follows almost word for word some of the proposals made by the National Council for Prevention of War, Left Wing peace group, which has moved into the city with a staff of 10 people.

The Platform Committee will have to take into consideration the growing nationalist sentiment that kept the Republicans at Cleveland from mentioning a word pleasing to peace societies even on neutrality.

Two Camps Are Arrayed

William Shearer, self-styled "big bass drum" for the defense advocates is here to offset arguments advanced by Frederick J. Libby, director of the National Council for Prevention of War, and Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the organization which has Mrs. O'Day for a vice-president.

The peace forces are staking their hopes on Senator James P. Pope of Idaho, who is drafting the foreign affairs section of the platform.

A member of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee and a strong supporter of the League of Nations, Senator Pope, the peace advocates believe, will attempt to have the committee adopt a strong neutarlity plank and a plank boosting reciprocal trade agreements at least.

They are hopeful that the platform will contain a statement about international co-operation to maintain peace, and a plank calling for some form of munitions control.

Negroes Ask Democrats For Equal Privileges

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—The National Democratic Colored Association yesterday passed a resolution calling upon the Democratic Party to sponsor a federal anti-lynching law and work for equal rights for Negroes.

Daniels Condemns Two-Thirds Rule

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 23

ONE of the South's prominent Democratic leaders — Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, has come out for abolition of the two-thirds nominating rule at Democratic conventions.

Mr. Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy and now Ambassador to Mexico, predicted the rule, under which the South has exercised a veto over candidates unattractive to it, would be repealed in accordance with recommendations of President Roosevelt and James A. Farley, national chairman.

"It's absurd and archaic," Mr. Daniels said, "and gives a minority the right to prevent selection of the strongest candidate."

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—The text of the address delivered by James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee in opening the Democratic National Convention today, follows:

In inaugurating this convention I am conscious of a great responsibility. The occasion which brings us together is one of the most momentous in the history of our country.

The continuance of the New Deal is the issue. The question before the American people is clear-cut and cannot be disguised. That question is: Shall we continue the New Deal which has rescued our country from disaster and despair or shall the Government be turned back to the "old dealers" who wrecked it?

There you have the issue stripped of all camouflage.

The gravity of this issue is the measure of our responsibility as we assemble here today. Is the nation to move forward or is it to turn backward to the "old dealers" of such recent and bitter memory?

"Old Dealers" Unchanged

Fortunately for us and for the country, we know now that the "old dealers" stand right where they have always stood. The convention at Cleveland, both in manner and method, revealed once more that old habits are not abandoned.

I am not trying to stir the members of the committee which has served so faithfully, or the delegates to this convention, into any frenzy of excitement by stressing the gravity of what lies ahead of us, and which makes this campaign different from the ordinary political struggle inseparable from a presidential election.

I merely wish to impress on all of you the significance of the task to which we are committing ourselves. I want to point out that while the political skies seem fair for our party and our destined candidates, and all of us believe that the country will echo our desires in unmeasured enthusiasm, and a record majority, confidence in the outcome is not enough.

Urges Overwhelming Verdict

The consequences of the coming election are vital to the future of this nation. Because of their gravity no one of us dares do less than his utmost toward swelling the majority that will testify to the national desire that the processes of recovery, initiated and carried on by Franklin D. Roosevelt, shall not be interrupted.

That verdict must be so overwhelming, so conclusive, so compelling that nobody can doubt that the country is united in its determination that there shall be no backward step in our progress. Our party will remain in power so long as its ideals and purposes do not deviate from the straight path of public service.

We are a fortunate party; first in the high patriotism and caliber of our President; second in that we are on the right side both morally and economically.

The "Some-Day" Platform

The Minority Party has, by force of circumstance, been compelled to adopt a platform unsurpassed in the history of party declarations for platitudes and vague promises.

Some day, they pledge themselves to accomplish what our Administration has already accomplished. Some day they will put the farmer in the same economic position that the New Deal has put him, but never do they say how they are going to do it.

Some day they are going to establish business on a basis comparable with that upon which our conduct of national affairs has placed it—but first they would go back to the system that brought on the great panic.

Some day the great corporations are to be assured of all the favors they enjoyed under Republican rule and at the same time everybody is to have equal opportunity and unbounded prosperity.

Reaching for the Moon

And their "some-day" candidates through this platform will tell the country, as a distracted mother tells her fretful babies, they will have the moon for which they have been futilely reaching and wailing because they cannot reach it.

They are going to relieve poverty, without spending money, provide jobs without it costing industry anything, and bring happiness and contentment to everybody—some day.

As chairman of the Democratic National Committee, it has become my happy duty to call this convention to order; to present the recommendations of the committee for the convention's consideration of temporary officers to conduct the deliberations of this body until the convention itself shall complete the permanent organization. Then I shall relapse into my status as a delegate from the State of New York.

Reviews New-Deal History

Before I relinquish this gavel I wish to make a brief report on the work of the national organization since it assumed direction of the party's affairs at the 1932 convention.

That convention inaugurated a new era in our country's affairs. Through the masterful work of the candidates of the 1932 convention and the congresses which were elected in sympathy with them, our country has been lifted out of the worst depression in our history onto a fair highway that leads to permanent prosperity.

Ordinarily, as you know, the national committees of our own and of the Minority Party fall into a deep sleep at the close of a convention and hibernate for four years. Following the precedent established by my predecessor, the Democratic National Committee has taken a different course, actuated by the belief that a presidential campaign, with all that it means to our nation, is not something to be hurried through in a few hectic weeks.

Had to Meet New Foe

As a matter of fact, we could not have remained idle, even if we had so desired. As soon as they thought that partisan politics made it necessary the party we had ousted from control of the Government began sniping at the policies they had applauded and participated in.

They were grateful for these policies when our country was undergoing the extreme crisis of the disaster their President and their administration had permitted to come upon us.

As soon as the huge financial interests that have been the backbone of every Republican Administration of recent years had been rescued from the depths of loss and again began to make money, they exerted their pressure, furnished the funds, and engaged in a crusade of vituperation and detraction in an effort to destroy the faith of the people in the President.

Back to Old System

He had brought them out of their desperate state when they were helpless to do it themselves. But he was insisting that fortune for the few and poverty for the many did not spell prosperity, and they, feeling themselves threatened with the deprivation of the unearned and uneconomic favors and privileges they had enjoyed so long, inaugurated the movement for a return to the old system of everything for them and nothing for the plain people.

Then it was that the minority party orators and the newspapers controlled by the big interests began telling our people that Franklin D. Roosevelt sought to be a dictator. Then it was that the laws Congress had enacted, and for which many of the senators and representatives of their own party had voted, were denounced as being intended to make our country a socialistic and communistic state.

Food for the Hungry

Then it was that they proclaimed that the measures undertaken and functioning successfully to bring back a restoration of business, decrease unemployment, and to take care of the jobless until such time as returning prosperity would reabsorb them into normal indusary, were all the product of dreamers and visionaries.

Anybody unfamiliar with American politics would have gathered from these outcries that our hard-working, systematic, public-serving President was sitting in the White House with a war helmet on his head, booted and spurred, and ready to lead a bayonet charge on Congress if they hesitated in carrying out his despotic orders.

Under these conditions, we naturally had to get busy. I will not attempt to outline for you the activities of the organizations in the various sections of the country, but I do want to tell you that, without exception, the State Democratic authorities co-operated effectively and enthusiastically, and I want to thank them publicly for their loyalty, which in no small degree is responsible for the state of confidence in which we meet today.

Thanks G. O. P. Convention

You are all familiar, I believe, with the work performed at national headquarters in Washington and I feel authorized to express in your name our thanks to my colleagues at headquarters for the faithfulness with which they have discharged their task.

Perhaps I ought to mention in this connection another agency that has contributed much to the jubilant feeling we have in regard to the outcome of the election in November.

Do I need to say that I refer specifically to the Republican convention in Cleveland? By their platform they would have assured our victory, I believe, even had our national organization remained dormant during the whole preconvention period.

Confronted by the impossible task of reconciling the standpat views of the powers behind the Minority Party with their anguished necessity of making a pretense of liberalism, they turned loose the most extraordinary platform on record in this country.

Had Chance to Be Sincere

Our friends, the enemy, had an opportunity to be sincere. If they had any regard for consistency, they would have renamed Herbert Hoover, who represents the classical attitude of their party, and then we would have had a direct and frank contest before the American people of the New Deal and the Old Deal.

They passed him up despite his impassioned stampeding speech, which naturally failed. For you cannot stampede an elephant securely chained to the picket posts of evasion and straddling.

They could have named Senator Borah, but he was earmarked with the stigma of liberalism. So they had to find a candidate whom they could present as conservative enough to meet the specifications of the du Pont Liberty Leaguers in the East, while appearing fiercely liberal in the West.

Nobody takes the Cleveland platform seriously—not even our political adversaries.

Not Too Specific

The leading Republican newspaper at the national capital in a painful effort to make the document sound like sense said in its appraisal of the Republican declaration of principles: "On the whole the platform avoids the mistake of being too specific, properly concentrating on principles."

It mentions some of what it terms "not infrequent conflicts between an excellent generality and a stupid particularization." However, it sums up the grand total by assuring the Republican nominee that he has a complete license to forget the platform, in this impressive language:

"The Republican Party has thus assured its standard bearer of freedom of action, within a framework of principle, which a competent leader must be allowed."

Had to Straddle Issues

There you have it. They were compelled by the same inexorable circumstance to produce a platform aimed to satisfy liberals and conservatives, the bold and the timid among the two conflicting elements of their party's makeup.

Even when it came to choosing their vice-presidential candidate they had to follow the same hazardous course. The larger men refused the post so they picked a gentleman doubtless a good editor who has never held public office; never strayed into fields other than his own business—even more widely unknown to the public than his chief.

Our governmental system directs the same qualifications for the Vice-President as for the President for obvious reasons.

Our own beloved Vice-President has shown that the office is neither an ornament nor a sinecure. John N. Garner's long experience in the public service has been of inestimable value during the grave period of restoration.

Has Important Position

The Vice-President presides over the United States Senate. He knows what the doings of that body mean and his ripened judgment is available when the Senate divides and his vote determines the final result.

It is no part of my function to suggest to the Resolutions Committee the platform upon which our candidates will run.

But I do not think I am transgressing when I voice my belief that the document will be one to which they can commit themselves without laughing, and can swallow without choking.

And, incidentally, it will be the only major party platform adopted this year of the sort.

Apart from everything else we have the advantage in this convention not only of knowing what we are striving for but on whom we may depend to carry out the program.

On the Popular Side

We are in the happy position of being enlisted on the popular side. It is the popular side because of what our administration has accomplished for the public welfare.

Good government is the best politics. That was true when Jefferson founded our party, and the formula has not changed. Circumstances and conditions change. The immortal principles that have made us the freest, most secure people in the world remain changeless.

Selfish interests may usurp authority for a time, but always there arises a figure clear-eyed enough to see the peril, wise enough to grasp the people's desires, and brave enough to hew the way through the barriers of influence and illicit power, and set us again on the right path.

People's Government

For three years ours has been a people's government. It is our job to keep it a people's government.

That is what I meant when I spoke of the responsibilities incident to this gathering. We know how millions have been poured out to prepare the ground for an assault aimed to bring back the reeking period that piled up great fortunes for those on the inside, and finally brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy.

No pirate of the olden days chased a galleon that had escaped him more fiercely than will the backers of the Republican Party pursue the enterprise of getting back the prize they held so long.

The pursuing corsairs used whatever flag served their purpose to close with their quarry. They did not fly the skull and bones banner, but raised the pennant under which the prize was sailing to disguise their plundering purpose.

Backed by Liberty League

Perhaps that illustrates the new plan of the Republican platform and the uniform of their captain, in the West with the epaulets of liberalism, and in the East with the insignia of conservatism.

Behind the Republican ticket is the crew of the du Pont Liberty League and their allies, which have so far financed every undercover agency that has disgraced American politics with their appeals to race prejudice, religious intolerance, and personalities so gross that they had to be repudiated even by the regular Republican organization. They will continue to disown these snaky assaults—and to seek to profit by them.

But the leaguers will never gain the prize. The real New Deal, sane and orderly—not the wild, visionary, socialistic or communistic creation of its enemies' imagination—will sail on serenely, to the goal of complete recovery; and at its helm that calm, capable and courageous commander, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

'Amend Constitution' Taken to Convention

By the Associated Press

Milwaukee, Wis., June 23

WILLIAM B. RUBIN, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Democratic National Convention, yesterday published a pamphlet, entitled "Amend the Constitution."

The statement said the people would support a plank in the Democratic platform changing the tenure of judicial office from life to a stated period and by election, providing that a law should be held constitutional when two or more justices dissent from a majority opinion holding it unconstitutional, giving Congress of the people the right to recall any Supreme Court decision, or "any other plank which will propose a remedy that will arrest the evil perpetrated on the people by the various divided court opinions and protect their legislation for social progress and economic security against judicial encroachment."

"Let's propose such an amendment to the Constitution," the pamphlet urged.

Philadelphia Preens

Shull Photo

Mayor Inspects Banners
S. Davis Wilson, Chief Civic Executive, Wants City to Be Proud

General decorations of the city for the Democratic national convention are elaborate. Even the street light standards at prominent locations about the city are transformed into welcoming signs particularly attractive at night when the lights are on.

President Turns His Attention To Party Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Having approved some last moment changes in the tentative Democratic platform here last night with particular emphasis on labor features designed to hold the rank and file of organized labor on the New Deal band-wagon, President Roosevelt turned today to the more pressing problem of the Governorship of New York.

Between discussions on party problems the President found time to receive a steady stream of visitors, many of whom are interested in local questions or merely in paying a friendly visit; and work on his speech of acceptance for the expected nomination.

Among his callers was Judge John Mack, the man who will place his name before the Democratic convention. Another was Hugh Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, official writer of the Democratic platform, was back here in Washington last night, reportedly on a hasty summons from the President. It could not be ascertained whether he actually went to the White House, but it is understood that he and the President were in frequent telephonic communication. Labor planks were understood to have provided the bulk of the discussion. While John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, yesterday expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the President's labor policies, it was apparently found necessary to make the planks conform somewhat more closely with the results of the Lewis-Roosevelt conversation. Reports of any extensive rewriting are not, however, taken seriously here.

Meanwhile the developments of the Union Party were being watched with interest and curiosity. Representative William Lehmke, its candidate for President, was conducting his political fence building from his suite in the House office building which he occupies as a member of Congress from North Dakota.

The Rev. Gerald K. Smith, leader of the share-the-wealth movement left by the late Senator Huey P. Long, was on his schedule of callers for today and he announced that he expected to confer later in the week with Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the Townsend old-age-pension-plan movement.

Constitutional Party In South Bars Roosevelt

HOUSTON, Texas, June 23 (AP)—John Henry Kirby, chairman of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, said today that organization, claiming 350,000 registered members in 17 states, would oppose re-election of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Kirby, wealthy lumberman and outspoken foe of the New Deal, said he was not sure whether the group would support Gov. Alfred M. Landon or put its own presidential candidate in the field. He said a mail poll of members was under way to determine the committee's next move.

Report Charges Roosevelt Abets Farley on Spoils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Failure of President Roosevelt to take action against instances of partisan mismanagement of important branches of the Federal Government, or assessment of public employees for campaign contributions, must lead inevitably to the belief that he acquiesces in the actions of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, and other administration officials encouraging a patronage system, the National Civil Service Reform League emphasized in its annual report yesterday.

The report stresses that neither government officials nor Congress has taken heed of an insistent public demand for extension of civil service and curtailment of patronage, and cites statistics compiled by the American Institute of Public Opinion purporting to show that 90 per cent of the nation's voters favor strengthening of the merit system.

Merit System Approved

"It has been shown by actual test vote that majority opinion throughout the country would support the substitution of the merit system for the policy—followed by short-sighted Democratic and Republican Congresses alike—of satisfying the small, but vocal, minority who clamor for largess from the victorious party," the report says. "Good politics as well as good administration demands an end to the spoils system."

Hope that the Democratic Party would follow the Republican Party in adopting a strong civil service plank at its convention in Philadelphia was voiced by H. Eliot Kaplan, secretary of the league.

"The tremendous public interest manifested in the extension of the merit plan makes the problem of its advocates not merely that of fighting spoilsmen, but of meeting the responsibility of improving personnel administration," Mr. Kaplan said. "There is great need of overhauling the mechanism of personnel agencies, of surveying the examination methods and making available the important work of these agencies highly trained, expert examiners.

Heavy Drain on People

"There are more than 3,000,000 employees in our Federal, State and local governments. The annual public pay roll is over $4,000,000,000. This huge sum must come out of the total earning power of everyone in the nation. It is thus to the enlightened self-interest of all that we establish a system under which the vast armies of public employees shall be selected on the basis of training and capacity to perform vital functions which government is undertaking."

Intensifying the program in support of the merit system, the league has arranged to organize a nationwide campaign to bring the need of a change from the spoils system before the voting public, Mr. Kaplan added. It would seek the co-operation of civic clubs, professional and commercial organizations and individuals in this project, he said.

At its annual meeting on June 17 the league elected Robert L. Johnson of New York City as president and Nicholas Kelley, also of New York, chairman of the national council.

Russell Sage Wins Sing

SILVER BAY, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—Russell Sage College of Troy took first place June 20 in the intercollegiate song contest at the Eastern Sectional Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association on Lake George. Elmira and Rochester tied for second place.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Smith Defection Will Aid President, New Dealers Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23 — Democratic political quarters in New York today forecast that the repercussion from the statement issued to the Democratic national convention by Alfred E. Smith, Bainbridge Colby, James A. Reed, Joseph B. Ely and Daniel F. Cohalan June 21 would take the same political pattern as Mr. Smith's "take-a-walk" pronouncement at the American Liberty League dinner in Washington last January.

President Roosevelt's stock since that event had risen, they recalled, whereas Mr. Smith became the "new" Smith, separated distinctly from the Democratic ranks in New York on which his national following had been predicated.

Thus the consensus among observers here was that the effect would be helpful to Mr. Roosevelt and that one of its major results would be the throwing of the full strength of the prestige of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman back of the Democratic ticket in the Empire State to help Mr. Roosevelt chalk up the 47 New York electoral votes in the New Deal column.

Men closest to Mr. Smith denied categorically implications that their move was motivated by political spleen, but was a question of "an American party on an American platform."

The rise of the revolt against the Roosevelt leadership has followed a parallel course in the public actions of all the five co-signers of the pronunciamento to the Philadelphia meeting and may be traced with exactitude in the case of Mr. Ely, who was Governor of Massachusetts four years ago, when Mr. Smith waged the bitterest fight of his career to get the Democratic presidential nomination in Chicago.

For many years a close friend of Mr. Smith, Mr. Ely placed the "Happy Warrior" in nomination before that conclave, and on each of the four ballots he cast the 36 Massachusetts votes for Mr. Smith.

Favored Roosevelt Ticket

An old and close political associate of Mr. Smith, Mr. Ely did not actively enter the Roosevelt campaign until July that year, when, however, he came out strongly for the Roosevelt-Garner ticket. Two years later he was still solidly with Mr. Roosevelt in a declaration that support of the New Deal policies "must be the issue in the Massachusetts state election."

He admitted that he had criticized the National Recovery Administration, but not the benefits under it as a temporary policy of the President. To this he added of Mr. Roosevelt that of all the Presidents of the United States, the American people had "never chosen a man of greater humanitarian purpose."

By 1936, however, his utterances were all in conformity with the "take-a-walk" declaration by Mr. Smith at the Liberty League dinner, the passage of two years having revised his estimate to one of unequivocal denunciation.

Joined New Deal Revolt

Formally joining the anti-New Deal movement last February, Mr. announced that he would seek the election of an anti-Roosevelt delegation to the Philadelphia convention, declaring that "the re-election of President Roosevelt was impossible," and that the Massachusetts delegation must go to Philadelphia "resolved to re-establish the party machinery upon the principles of the 1932 platform."

This effort was unsuccessful, the outcome of the Bay State primaries being in accord with the rejoinder by Gov. James M. Curley, political opponent of Mr. Ely, that the latter had been "walking or threatening to walk for so long he should be tired by this time."

Mr. Smith's break with Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago gave the ticket many uneasy moments during the 1932 campaign, and subsequent overtures made from the White House to Mr. Smith were repeatedly rebuffed, Mr. Smith even inaugurating a magazine took a primary part in the criticism of the Roosevelt economic policy.

Long Looked For

The evidences of the break have been unremitting and the parting of the Roosevelt-Smith ways has become a long-told tale throughout the country.

Mr. Colby, who was actively identified with the Bull Moose movement of Theodore Roosevelt and was one of the founders of the Progressive National Party in 1912, has been a bitter critic of President Roosevelt, although he took the stump for him in the early days of the 1932 campaign.

He parted company with Mr. Roosevelt before the inauguration, however, and in the last year affiliated himself with the efforts of William Randolph Hearst to set up a party of "Jeffersonian" Democrats.

The bolt declaration to Philadelphia lines up Mr. Colby, who was Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson, with one of the bitterest opponents of the Wilson foreign policy, Mr. Reed, who has been identified with Democratic politics in Missouri for nearly half a century and was three times United States Senator from that state.

Fought League of Nations

Mr. Reed was a foremost opponent of the Wilson League of Nations advocacy and has always called himself a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was one of the leading contenders in the Democratic free-for-all in Chicago in 1932, when Mr. Roosevelt got the nomination.

Mr. Cohalan, one-time justice of the New York State Supreme Court, has for years been one of the most astute lawyers in Tammany Hall and is one of the most uncompromising opponents of Mr. Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

He led the revolt of the Wigwam three years ago, when James A. Farley, national and state chairman, attempted to supplant the regular Tammany mayoralty ticket with a reform ticket, which they labeled the "Recovery Party" and which went down to defeat along with the Tammany standard, making a Fusion landslide possible.

Mr. Cohalan is counsel for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, who heads the National Union for Social Justice now walking away from its Roosevelt indorsement and holding the standard of the newly-formed Union Party ticket.

This briefly is the political complexion of the leadership which would have the Philadelphia convention throw the New Deal and its pilot overboard for "some genuine Democrat."

Market Places Old and New Dot Convention City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—To be seen in Philadelphia today are markets of almost every type used from colonial days up to the present. One of the earliest special buildings was the structure erected at Second and Pine Streets in 1745, when the section of High Street, between the Court House and Letitia Court, which had been set apart for stalls, became overcrowded.

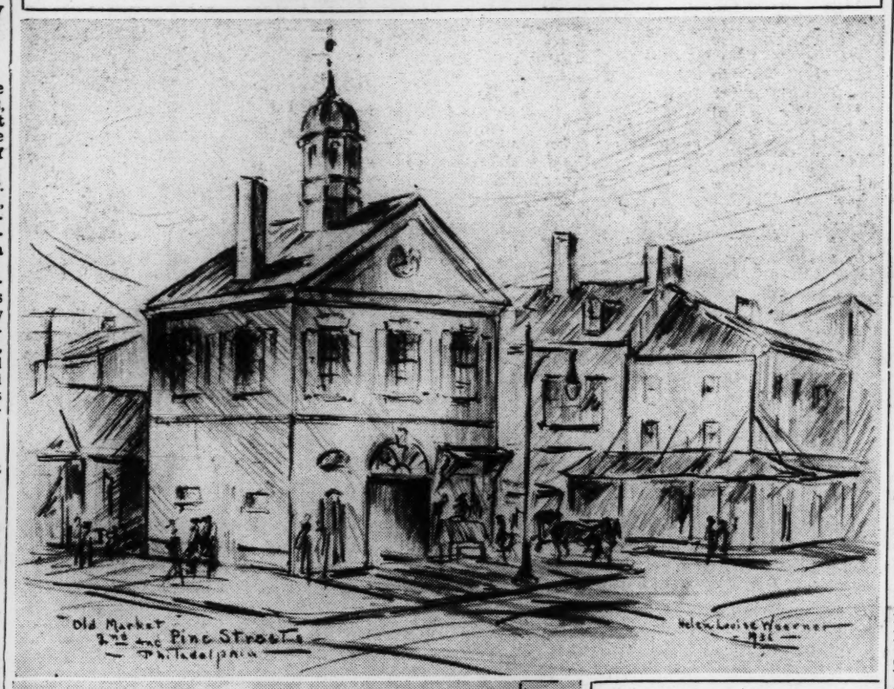
Soon after its completion the High Street market, with its rambling shed roof supported by brick pillars, was extended for the full length of the block to Third Street. Here cobble-stone paving was introduced in place of the earlier gravel generally used in market places.

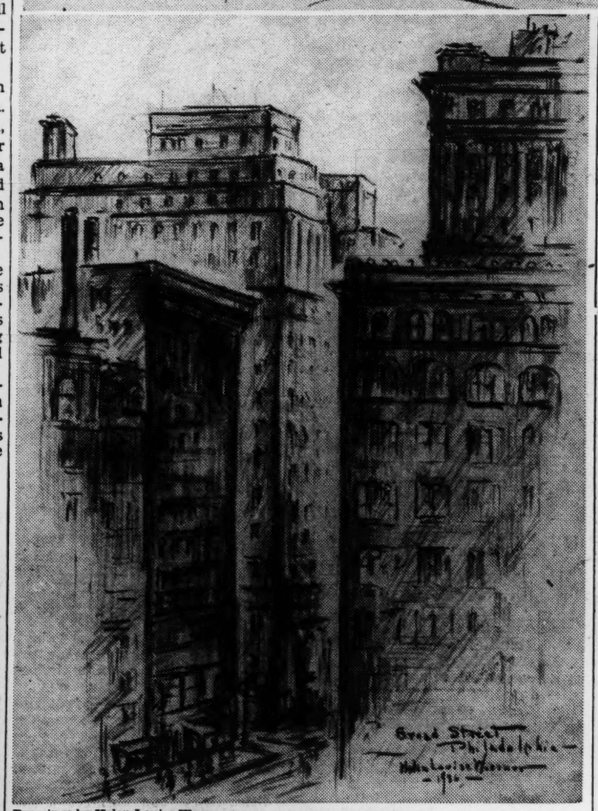
This paving, and the brick flooring of the stalls themselves, was brought about largely through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, who wrote on the subject: "I had lived near what was called the Jersey Market, and saw with pain the inhabitants wading in mud while purchasing their provisions."

Following the erection of the Second and Pine Street Market House others were built in different parts of the city. The last and most famous being the Terminal Market, under the tracks of the Reading railroad terminal. This was established in 1892.

In the meantime the main business activity of the city has moved up from the vicinity of the Delaware River water front, far beyond Second Street, to center about the intersection of the city's two main thoroughfares, as planned by William Penn originally—Broad and Market Streets—at the junction of which City Hall is located.

Philadelphia—Then and Now





Drawings by Helen Louise Woerner

Colonial and Modern Buildings

The Second Street Market House, Built in 1745, Is Pictured in the Upper Drawing, While Below Is a Sketch of Broad Street in the Center of the Business Section Today

The Eyes Have It

(Continued from Page 1)

cided Cleveland was a pretty tame affair, even at that, but it was far less tame than this convention at Philadelphia, at least to date. Even Alfred E. Smith has "taken his walk," without leaving the Empire State Building.

But Democrats have a way of making up by natural ebullience for any lack of controversy. Also, the convention is young yet. A good deal may happen before Mr. Roosevelt makes his outdoor acceptance speech next Saturday night before an expected 100,000 people.

The Show Must Go On

On the streets of Philadelphia, meanwhile, one sees most of the standard theatrical "props" of a big convention. And there is genuine gusto of the old-fashioned Democratic leaders which makes monstrous mass meetings of this sort bona fide and important American folk customs, contest or no contest.

Today for example the mowing machines have been at it again. The mowing machines are just a little Democratic folk. Four years ago President Hoover said a Republican defeat would cause grass to grow in the streets "of 100 cities, 1000 towns."

Out Looking for Grass

The Democrats set out yesterday with two crews, each with a mowing machine, and a hay rick, drawn by mules. If they find any grass they promise to reap it and feed it to the starving Republican pachyderm. But they do not really expect to find any.

There are campaign songs, too. One of them goes to "Oh, Susanna" and seems to overcome the metrical obstacles of that difficult song better than some of Governor Landon's own modernizations. The first stanza of one, for example, introduces the singer as a Kansas farmer, "mortgaged under Coolidge and ruined under Hoover."

No Mortgages for Me

The second stanza continues:

I went up to Topeka just to try and save my farm
But my kind and genial Governor advised me to be calm.
He was balancing the budget, no help could he give me,
I could starve to death for all he cares—so give me Franklin D.
Chorus:
Oh, Susanna, no mortgages for me
Just watch us land on Landon
While we vote for Franklin D.

There is a good deal of the same sort of thing.

G. O. P. Sign Flashes

One of the happy thoughts of the welcoming city is a big and brilliant electric sign over the stanch conservative Republican Union League Club, a stone's throw away from Democratic Square, with a Landon and Knox appeal on it. If it were not for that sign, and the Philadelphia Republican newspapers, some of these well-fed office-holding Democratic delegates would hardly realize there was a battle on. Oddly enough there is no Hearst newspaper in Philadelphia, just as there was none in Cleveland, so that this important element in the convention process is not here to add its particular type of zest to the scene.

Journalistic Debris

In hotel lobbies all over the city are prominent Democratic officials, both state and federal. One evidence of a presidential convention is the frequent flare of a flashlight bulb. Wherever notables gather, in lobbies or convention hall corners, one comes upon piles of discharged flashlight bulbs, under tables or rolling about the floors—the spoor of the newspaper photographer.

Scores of voracious Washington correspondents have also followed their natural prey into Philadelphia and can be seen, pencil in hand, interviewing celebrities.

The Great and Near Great

Through the city, also, dash the special convention automobiles, proceeded by police motorcycle escort. Philadelphia is a bigger city than Cleveland and absorbs the convention crowds with less difficulty.

But till 1 a. m., the twin loudspeakers at the entrance of the downtown Democratic hotel headquarters rumble out campaign tunes and crowds of straw-hatted folks flock about the entrance in the cool summer night, or watch from across the street, in hope of seeing the political celebrities of the party.

Keeping It in the Family

In the absence of party leaders they may interview each other.

The lack of any real contest has made the newspaper man's task difficult. A hundred or so waited up last night till midnight to interview Senator Robert F. Wagner arriving from New York, who is helping to draft the platform.

Scraps of real information mingled with the rumors. For example, Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama, revealed that his lobby committee will continue to issue manifestos for some months during the campaign. Senator Black plans to issue statements on the heavy convention contributions of the du Ponts and other wealthy families to such anti-New Deal groups as the American Liberty League and Sentinels of the Republic.

Who Will Be Nominated?

A few parades go through the city streets. One of these is a group of Indians, leading the campaign of the 400,000 voteless citizens of the District of Columbia who are seeking the franchise.

Of course, theoretically, nobody is supposed to know as yet who will be the Democratic presidential candidate. This is the polite fiction of party politics, but it leads to various inconsistencies. Thus, while President Roosevelt at his last press conference in the capital professed to be shocked at the idea that he knew who would be nominated here, the official convention souvenir badges bear the portraits of Messrs. Roosevelt and Garner. Some 50 tall banners, "I Want Roosevelt Again," rest in one corner of the convention hall basement, waiting the moment of triumphant appearances in the "spontaneous" ovation to be staged when he is actually placed in nomination.

Glass Not to Help Build Platform

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 23

GOV. GEORGE C. PEERY today succeeded Senator Carter Glass as the Virginia representative on the 1936 Democratic National Platform Committee.

Senator Glass' name, at his own request, was not presented to the Virginia delegation's initial caucus today. Mr. Peery was placed in nomination by Senator Harry F. Byrd, the Virginia national committeeman. The Governor's election was unanimous.

The veteran Senator Glass sat silently with his secretary in the caucus as his 40 years of continual service as a national platform builder terminated.

Talmadge Is Ousted From Party Councils; Howell Replaces Him

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, New Deal foe, today was on the way out of the party's national councils and a Georgia friend of President Roosevelt was on the way in.

The post of national committeeman held by Governor Talmadge was transferred by the Georgia delegation to Clark Howell Sr., editor and president of the Atlanta Constitution, subject to ratification by the national convention.

Not until the end of the present convention does the title change hands and technically Governor Talmadge would be permtted to participate this week in the councils of the National Committee, where each state is represented.

But he did not come to the convention, sending Carlton Mobley, his executive secretary, to represent him at the Governors' dinner given as part of the convention program.

ATLANTA, June 23 (AP)—Governor Talmadge, one of the first and most persistent critics of Mr. Roosevelt and his policies, continued to proclaim his party regularity and dismissed any possibility of a bolt with:

"I want it understood that I am in the Democratic Party and there to stay. I think it would be a mistake to nominate Roosevelt, but I am a party man and there to stay."

Wage Law Under Constitution Is Miss Perkins' Aim

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, says she would prefer to arrive at a minimum wage scale for labor by "trying the remaining possibilities under the Constitution."

The Labor Secretary has come here to appear before the Democratic Resolutions Committee and discuss the labor plank for the Democratic platform.

"Certainly we must put a bottom to such downward spirals of wages as we witnessed in 1932," she said. "But a constitutional amendment would consume valuable time. Maybe we can find a way to establish a minimum wage under the Constitution in its present form."

All Phases of Problem

She expects to see "all phases of the problem of bettering working conditions" discussed before the Resolutions Committee, a minimum wage, a maximum working week and the right of labor to bargain collectively.

"Practically speaking, it is immaterial whether the minimum wage is administered by states or by the Federal Government," she said. "We were coming along nicely when the Supreme Court decision on the New York minimum wage law came down. The states which had minimum wage laws already covered 60 per cent of the women in industry, and women have always been the lowest paid groups."

Sad About Smith Stand

The Supreme Court decision invalidated the New York minimum wage for women.

Miss Perkins has arrived with a mingling of emotions. She plans to throw herself into all phases of the convention. But she feels a "great sorrow" over the stand Alfred E. Smith has taken against the renomination of President Roosevelt.

"His stand is a very serious matter to me," she said. "Remember that I campaigned for him in his 1928 presidential campaign, and in his previous campaigns for Governor of New York. I personally recommended him to the voters because he stood then for the identical issues for which the President now stands."

Glass Will Appear On Lynchburg Coins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 23—A likeness of Senator Carter Glass will appear on one side of 20,000 half dollars to be coined incident to Lynchburg's celebration in October of its 150th anniversary, members of the Virginia Bankers' Association have been told by Giles H. Miller of Lynchburg, Va.

"It is the second coin in which a likeness of a living person has appeared, the only other person so honored having been Calvin Coolidge," Mr. Miller said as he termed Virginia's senior senator "the bankers' patron saint." The coins will cost $1 each plus 25 cents for each order.

Sad About Smith

© Harris & Ewing

Miss Frances Perkins

Secretary of Labor at Philadelphia to Aid Women's Wage Law

Stratosphere Hops To Build Knowledge, Balloon Pilot Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Not only will more stratosphere flights be attempted soon, but data obtained in the hop from South Dakota late last fall made it evident that much valuable information will result from such flights. This is the opinion of Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, pilot of the United States Army-National Geographic balloon Explorer II, given while here on a lecture tour.

While it is possible the next flight may take place in the tropics—South America or Africa—Captain Anderson says such an attempt could only be made after an extended survey of weather conditions. The natural bowl in Moonlight Valley, near Rapid City, S. D., is regarded by the pilot "as the most nearly perfect known to science."

In describing the record-breaking flight last November, Captain Anderson paid tribute to "the 3000 men and women" whose work made such a venture possible. "We have learned after three tries (the first two were unsuccessful) enough about such an expedition to spare us much time and effort when preparations are made for the next hop," he said.

Discoveries in connection with cosmic ray and the "film" around the earth which keeps animal life from extinction are regarded by Captain Anderson as the more important scientific results of the Armistice Day flight.

Captain Anderson spent several days at Rapid City, where he was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering at the State School of Mines.

"IT STAYS FRESH 2 TO 4 DAYS LONGER THAN OTHER BREAD"

says this Monitor Reader

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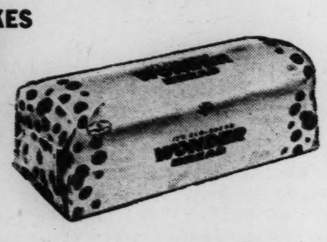

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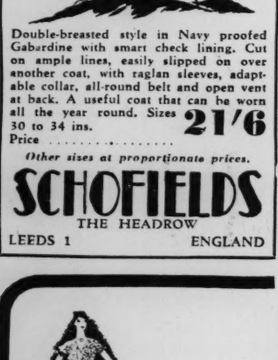

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Farley Opening Convention Urges New Deal Support

(Continued from Page 1)

touches on the material for Saturday night's speech.

Climaxes "Three Long Years"

Indeed, this five-day convention, inevitably to rubber-stamp what has been prepared for it, is a climax of the New Deal's three years of unprecedented publicity effort, when ten press agents grew where one grew before, and the public has been wooed in print and on the screen and over the air.

The information they got out was often very useful, but it had a purpose. There is grave doubt in the thoughts of many whether the effort has not overreached itself, and begun to react. Moreover, out of the hundreds of newspapers represented here, out of the dozens of special commentators, the radio interpreters, the diverse pundits, there are many who are violently opposed to the New Deal, some who are actually objective, and a small handful mainly supporting the Administration.

Ironically the single newspaper correspondent who admits being 100 per cent in favor of the New Deal was last night denied admission to the press benches. He is John Carter, a former State Department official who was later associated with various New Deal agencies. At present he is writing for the Des Moines Register Syndicate under the name of "Jay Franklin."

Mr. Carter's admission was withheld purely on technical reasons. Ultimately the Democratic National Committee accommodated him with a complimentary ticket although he was not admitted to the active press section.

Pleaded for Hours

This man, the only outstanding writer who deliberately supports the Administration, had to wait and plead for hours for press credentials, and I do not know that he ever got them in the end.

Such is the paradox between this immense publicity show and the type of interpretive publicity which goes out to the American public. The New Dealers, at least, claim they are facing a hostile press and far from wholly impartial wiseacres on the air.

One factor of continuing uncertainty faces the convention that opened today: the platform. All day yesterday, newspapermen dug after the contents of the platform, with little success. Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York, who is drafting the document, was expected hourly and was hourly reported in Washington, in New York, at a private estate on the outskirts of Philadelphia, on the road by automobile, on the train, and in his Philadelphia hotel.

Farley, Real Keynoter

Mr. Farley's speech gave a keynote as clearly as the properly appointed keynoters are expected to do: "The question is: Shall we continue the New Deal which has rescued our country from disaster and despair, or shall the Government be turned back to the Old Dealers who wrecked it?"

"The convention at Cleveland, both in manner and method," said Mr. Farley, "revealed once more that old habits are not abandoned." Then he sought to make the issue that "the processes of recovery, initiated and carried on by Franklin D. Roosevelt, shall not be interrupted." The Cleveland platform, he said, is "unsurpassed in the history of party declarations for platitudes and vague promises."

The cries of dictatorship, of Socialism and Communism in government were invented, said Mr. Farley, because the "huge financial interests" that had begun again to make money were "fearful of losing their unearned and uneconomic favors and privileges."

Why Not Hoover?

He declared that, if the Republicans wished to be sincere, they should have renamed Herbert Hoover, "who represents the classical attitude of their party," but, instead, "they had to find a candidate whom they could represent as conservative enough to meet the specifications of the du Pont Liberty Leaguers in the East, while appearing fiercely liberal in the West."

And, he concluded, "Behind the Republican ticket is the crew of the du Pont Liberty League and their allies, which have so far financed every undercover agency that has disgraced American politics with their appeals to race prejudice, religious intolerance and personalities so gross that they had to be repudiated even by the regular Republican organization. They will continue to disown these snaky assaults—and to seek to profit by them.

"But the leaguers will never gain the prize. The real New Deal, sane and orderly—not the wild, visionary, socialistic or communistic creation of its enemies' imagination—will sail on serenely to the goal of complete recovery and at its helm that calm, capable and courageous commander, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

As Democrats See Issue

Thus the Democratic convention is inaugurated on an aggressive note: identification of the Republican ticket with extreme conservatism in the East, liberalism in the West, and defense of the New Deal on the double basis that it is the "people's government" that is also bringing prosperity back.

To this, the keynote and chairman's speeches can only add detailed exposition of New Deal policies, detailed attacks on the opposition. The main lines are defined.

It is agreed here that while scarcely any speech by Mr. Farley can gain fresh support in a country which is familiar with his machine-politics methods, nevertheless the headquarters staff has put together in this instance a strong and crisp document. The immense advantage of holding the Democratic convention after the Republicans have met is shown.

The conclave was opened by the Farley gavel, followed by invocation offered by the Right Rev. Hugh L. Lamb, Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia. Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia, a Republican, delivered the customary welcoming speech.

The convention met in an atmosphere of almost unbroken harmony except for the five leaders who sent their protesting statement to the delegates yesterday. The seating contests were swiftly adjusted by allowing the two Minnesota factions half a vote per delegate, similarly with the Puerto Ricans, but Mrs. L. O. Keen, national committeewoman from the Canal Zone, was seated without qualification.

The Credentials Committee still has to pass on the disputes, and the Minnesota question contains the seeds of serious future trouble in that important state.

Dissidents Walk Out

When the Farley compromise of seating both delegations was announced, the "regular" Democratic faction headed by Representative Elmer J. Ryan rose and stalked from the room. National Committeeman Joseph Wolf, whose group believes in co-operation with the Farmer-Laborites, expressed satisfaction. The Ryan group will press its fight, perhaps to the convention floor.

However this dispute comes out, other evidences of party harmony are obvious, particularly the robust loyalty of the Tammany Tiger, which so recently was sulking. The wigwamites, placated by several recent patronage plums—notably three federal judgeships—were in typical convention humor, prepared to cheer when cheers are indicated, to parade, to rip the welkin, and to all appearances go down the line for the party ticket. It is very evidently election year for them.

A good deal of resentment at the Smith statement was voiced in Tammany circles, and unkind remarks were heard about the Empire State Building, the Raskob estate in Maryland where Governor Smith was vacationing, and other latter-day details of the erstwhile leader's career.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who has often tried to bridge the gap between President Roosevelt and former Governor Smith, struck the most important note when he said:

"I am confident that the views expressed by the five signers represent the feeling of only a handful of Democrats. The great rank and file of the party, as well as the majority of the independents of the country, stand four-square behind the policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Governor Lehman admitted keen interest in the party platform, particularly toward strong minimum wage legislation, in view of the latest Supreme Court decision annulling the New York law. He said he would campaign vigorously for President Roosevelt, but stood on his retirement announcement. Mr. Farley was negotiating with him, evidently in the hope of bringing reconsideration and setting up a Roosevelt-Lehman ticket in New York again. Under the practiced Farley hand, the party machine was today still whirring smoothly.

Convention Color Replaces Suspense

(Continued from Page 1)

noise is tremendous. What singing in a bathroom is to the average man, playing a band in the middle of this railroad-station type auditorium is to a political convention. The resonance sets the steel girders jigging, it gives an electric impulse to every human present.

Different Kind of Convention

This convention is as different in make-up from the Republican convention at Cleveland as the Chicago convention four years ago that renominated Herbert Hoover was different from the Democratic convention that nominated Roosevelt. Like every convention of a party in power, the delegates here are 50 per cent federal office holders.

In this hall now, or in the immediate environs of Philadelphia, there are more than half the governors of the 48 states; there are enough Democratic congressmen to hold a session of Congress.

It is the nature of such affairs to include a vast number of federal employees, and, in the delegates' seats stretching out from the press section in this mighty hall there are hundreds of men and women tied by direct pocket-book motives to the party in power, as well as by ties of friendship and idealism.

It is 12:20 now. The band has passed, but the organ is playing. The horseshoe balcony of the immense amphitheater is not more than a tenth filled, but the floor is crowded now with delegates and alternates. All over the floor stand up tall sticks, like bed slats, carrying cardboard placards of respective states. The big Tammany delegation is well in the rear. Texas is wearing white sombreros advertising the centennial; Arizona has copper stovepipes, made of real metal, while the Hawaiians wear orange les.

12:30—Here comes the Californian delegation. It is led by a uniformed band, and it stops two yards from where this is being written. The tune is "California, Here We Come." The typewriter shakes. The delegates wave small flags and hats. The music shifts to "Happy Days," and now "The Gang's All Here." They mill about restlessly. There is a big square sign, "Alabama, First State for Roosevelt" tagging along with it. Now it moves off around the hall.

Delegates Show Interest

Delegates stand on their seats and peer around. The searchlights swing their beams across the scene. A large, impressive woman with a picture hat, dressed in green, standing under the Massachusetts placard, stands on her chair and surveys the surroundings calmly through a lorgnette.

Odd how the celebrities roam about the hall. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has just paused for a minute at the press section aisle.

"How about reciprocal treaties, Mr. Secretary?" asks a reporter. Mr. Hull pauses, deliberates, then in a strong southern accent declines to "anticipate the platform." Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee hurries up, locks elbows and carries him away.

It is just after one now, and the rap of the gavel is heard over the amplifiers, like the sound of a modest thunderbolt. Clad in his scarlet hat and hassock, the invocation is given by Bishop Lamb of the Roman Catholic archdiocese on the platform. Immediately behind him is Mr. Farley and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader of the Senate and running mate of "Al" Smith in 1928.

Now comes a minute's silent standing tribute, quite unexpectedly, to Will Rogers, and the singing of "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The Democrats are out to match the Republicans in patriotism, and now comes "America the Beautiful."

With these political rites out of the way come the customary official welcomes and Mr. Farley's speech.

Mr. Farley's speech actually begins at 1:30, daylight saving time. There are relatively few interruptions of applause. The shoulders of Felix Morley, chief editorial writer of the Washington Post, are seen to heave when Mr. Farley holds up to derision the editorial comments of the "leading Republican newspaper at the national capital." Fellow journalists urge him to take a bow, but he declines.

By now the crowd is apathetic. It is 2 o'clock and spectators are tired and hungry. They give the final reference to Franklin D. Roosevelt a cheer. Then they file out to make their way back two miles to headquarters as best they can.

Amplifiers "Tell the World"

This auditorium does not seem so big as the Cleveland "Public Hall" of the Republicans, but the seating capacity is as large or larger. This is because the galleries stretch further back and up. There is another system of amplification, too.

Technicians are hoping prayerfully it will not fail at the critical moments, as it failed Senator Frederick Steiwer and former President Hoover at the Cleveland convention. It left them pygmy figures, squeaking from a distant platform, instead of dynamic supermen thundering from the very rafters.

But this business of amplification has a long way to go before perfection. One of the electricians here says it is as near "fool-proof" as possible, but that the human element is anything but banished, one of 20 men may still pull the wrong switch and reduce the key speaker to insignificant equality with all the other humans in this vast building.

Yes, compared to the misty distances of Cleveland, the scene in this hall now seems almost intimate, huge though it is.

The amplifiers are all bunched in front, on either side of the big stage, 15 to a side, instead of suspended from the central ceiling, as at Cleveland. Any one of these amplifiers is enough to keep most of a large town awake all night. There are only two of them fastened outside the entrance of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Democratic headquarters, and they keep most of downtown Philadelphia aware night and day, that a convention is in progress, without any additional support of the police horns which escort the Democratic dignitaries wherever they go. And here, there are not two of the amplifying machines, but 30.

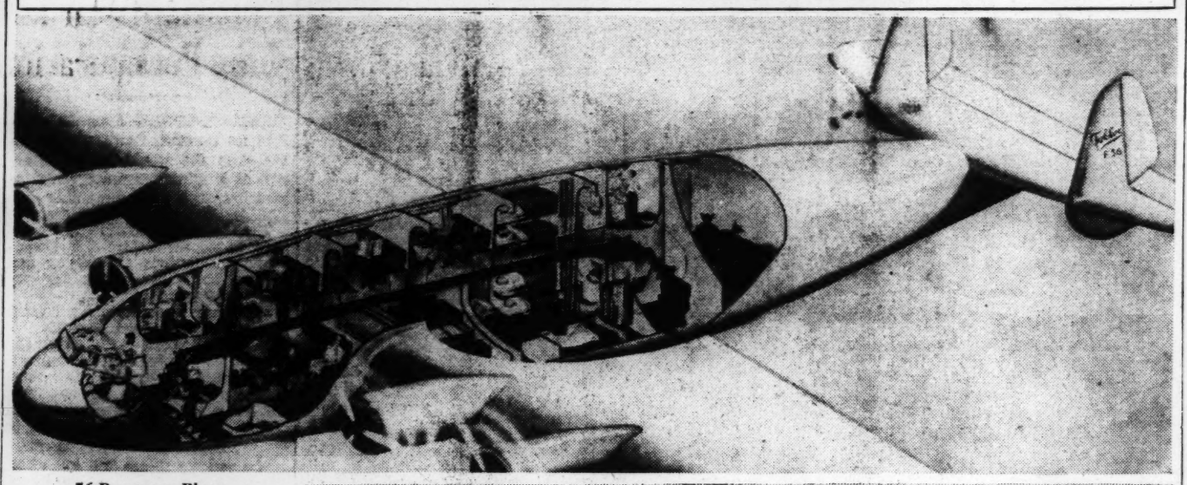
Senator Joseph Guffey, Democratic leader in Pennsylvania, is proud of the hall. He goes by, and confides that it will hold 16,000.

"But those are maybe Chamber of Commerce figures," he advised.

As James A. Farley makes today's speech there plays on him the peculiar flickering blue illumination of scores of spotlights, enough searchlights for a fleet of battleships. Then there are the smaller, hotter klieg lights, bright enough to permit indoor motion picture machines to operate, and to parboil the necks of 300 or 400 reporters who sit beneath the speaker's stand.

Mr. Farley is big, affable, good-natured, with the devotion to President Roosevelt of a faithful dog. It goes without saying that his speech was well received in this auditorium by making the American Liberty League the brunt of its attack.

Holland's New 'Flying Hotel' Designed by Fokker



56-Passenger Plane
On Upper Forward Floor Can Be Seen Pilot's Quarters and Women's Room; Then Compartments, Both Lounging and Sleeping; In Rear, Men's Room and Baggage and Mail Space. Lower Floor Has Compartment Section, Passenger's Luggage Room, and Sleeper Section

Both Photos, Courtesy Fokker Works, Amsterdam

Present Fokker F-36
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Convention to Hear New Deal Speeches

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 23

TODAY'S program for the Democratic National Convention:

Called to order at noon (eastern daylight saving time) by James A. Farley, chairman of the National Committee.

Formal selection of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky as temporary chairman.

Convenes at 8 p. m. to hear keynote address by Senator Barkley.

Legion Witness Jailed in Contempt

DETROIT, June 23 (AP)—The grand jury investigating the Black Legion here sentenced another witness yesterday to 30 days in jail for contempt.

The witness was Lonnie J. Holley and the sentence was imposed by Circuit Judge James E. Chenot, presiding. Chester P. O'Hara, assistant attorney general, said Mr. Holley was "insolent and untruthful" on the stand.

William Moore, who has been questioned in the death of John L. Bielak, said by investigators to have been a Black Legion victim, was released on a writ of habeas corpus and was taken immediately before the grand jury.

General Electric Wage Readjustment Rejected

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—The local executive board of the United States Electrical and Radio Workers of America announced last night they had rejected an offer of the General Electric Company management to restore 50 per cent of a wage readjustment which precipitated a "sit-down" strike of workers in the wire and cable department of the plant here.

The union statement said that the original readjustment of wages for truckers in the wire and cable department amounted to approximately a 10 per cent reduction and the latest offer of the company reduced this to about 5 per cent.

Alameda Launches Drive To Enforce Traffic Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMEDA, Calif.—The careful motorist and the pedestrian are about to come into their own here, as a result of a campaign for strict enforcement of traffic laws.

During the first week of the drive, 250 citations were issued for violation ranging from speeding, and over-time parking to driving without lights. It is planned to continue the campaign until motorists obey every rule of the road, according to David C. Moses, president of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

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Dutch 56-Passenger Plane Designed to Outdo Dirigible

Aviation Comment

While Holland's bid for transatlantic air traffic, a seven-engined airplane, is being secretly tested by the state aviation research bureau, details of the Fokker two-story, 56-passenger plane recently became known when its design was shown at the international aviation exhibition in Stockholm, Sweden.

The new 56-passenger plane, appropriately called the F-56, was designed and built by Anthony H. G. Fokker, the aeronautical engineer. It is an enlargement of planes of the F-36 type, which now carry 32 passengers on K. L. M.'s continental service from London to Amsterdam and Berlin. The F-56 is intended to prove Mr. Fokker's contention that it is possible to carry a considerable number of passengers in comfort at double the speed of a dirigible and at less cost.

Day or Night

The new machine is a four-engined cantilever semihigh wing monoplane. Equipped for day flying, it can carry 56 passengers and a crew of six over a distance of 625 miles. When equipped for night flying, the F-56 has 28 sleeping berths and four dressing rooms, each with two lavatory basins. The machine has a range of 1000 miles. The fuselage has two floors. The seating arrangement on the upper floor is similar to that in a low-wing machine, while the seats on the lower floor are arranged like those in a high-wing airplane.

The one-piece cantilever wing is made up of two box spars, plywood ribs and bakelite plywood covering. The space between the spars in the center section of the wing is utilized for luggage. Landing flaps are fitted to the wing between the ailerons and the fuselage. The fuselage is constructed with welded chrome-molybdenum steel tubes and covered with metal cowlings, plywood and fabric.

Instruments and Fittings

The pilots' cockpit is equipped with dual controls. The wireless operator's room is to the rear of the cockpit, with the wireless set installed on the right. A seat for the mechanic is on the left. The flying instruments are mounted on a panel before the pilots. The other instruments are installed in the wireless room.

To the left on the lower floor of the fuselage there is a lavatory and a staircase leading to the upper floor. On the right there is a dressing room fitted with two lavatory basins. To the left on the upper floor is the kitchen and to the right a cupboard as well as a dressing room with two lavatory basins. In the floor of the lower story there is a trapdoor through which the crew and, if need be, also the passengers for the forward compartment can, with the aid of a ladder, enter the machine.

Convertible Seats

The upper floor is divided into four compartments. For day service each compartment provides accommodation for eight persons. For night service each compartment contains four sleeping berths. The lower floor is divided into two compartments. For day service each of these compartments seats 12 passengers. For night service each has six seats. As in the case of the upper floor these seats can be converted into two beds. Above these there are two folding beds. The seats in the forward and after compartment also can be converted into two beds each. There is an after dressing room, a cloakroom, and three different luggage holds. The landing gear can be retracted hydraulically in the wing between the spars.

The F-56 has been designed for four air-cooled engines of 800-1100 horse power. It has a maximum speed of 225 miles per hour and a cruising speed of 200 miles at an altitude of 4700 meters (15,600 feet), while the cruising speed at 2000 meters (6600 feet) is 185 miles. The span of the wing is 38.5 meters (126 feet), the length of the machine is 25.8 meters (nearly 85 feet), the height 6.45 meters (over 21 feet). The machine itself has a weight of 15¼ tons, while the total weight, loaded, is 22½ tons. The absolute ceiling is reached at 26,000 feet altitude, while the service ceiling is 24,700 feet.

Jupiter Is Feature At 'Theater of Sky'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—Featured attraction in the "theater of the sky" viewed by many visitors to the Franklin Institute's roof observatory this month, is Jupiter, according to officials of the institute.

Visitors move slightly nearer to the planet as they take the elevator to the observatory, but Jupiter is coming much further to keep its appointment. On June 10, institute astronomers state, it came nearer to the earth than at any other time within five years—only 398,000,000 miles away.

Through the institute's telescopes observers can see dark bands of clouds on the upper surface of its 10,000-mile-deep atmosphere, which at the surface of the planet is calculated to be about 200 degrees below zero. Occasionally observers see these bands change their configuration rapidly. They also detect the rapid movement of some of Jupiter's nine attendant moons.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Save Monitors from pencil marks. Use artist's tracing paper or celluloid transfer sheet when working crypts.
2. Stock, Stack, Stark, Stars, Sears, Bears, Beads, Bends, Bonds.
3. Latter, Rattle, Tatler.
4. Thirty-two miles an hour.
5. H and I CR aft (Handicraft).

Lewis of Miners Gives Promise Of Aid to Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—President Roosevelt was reassured here today of strong support from within the ranks of organized labor as he and his political advisers settled down to the week's task of managing by remote control the developments of the Democratic convention in Philadelphia.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization and prominent in the Labor Nonpartisan League, spent more than an hour with the President and emerged declaring he would support Mr. Roosevelt for re-election "to the fullest degree" and expressing complete satisfaction with Roosevelt policies. Mr. Lewis represents a powerful and aggressive minority in the American Federation of Labor. He committed his own union to the Roosevelt cause and indicated that he believed most organized labor would be on the Roosevelt side on election day.

Smith Threat Ignored

No official notice was taken at the White House of the telegram dispatched to the convention by Alfred E. Smith, Bainbridge Colby, James A. Reed, Joseph B. Ely and Daniel F. Cohalan which was believed to presage a bolt of Right-Wing Democrats from the Roosevelt standards. The Lewis visit, however, was regarded in some quarters here as a planned effort to offset the effect of the conservative defection publicized by the Smith telegram.

Although Mr. Lewis long committed himself and his influence with labor to the Roosevelt cause there was no question over the week end as to what effect on his position defeat of the Guffey Coal Bill in the closing hours of Congress might have. The bill was considered extremely important by Mr. Lewis and he had exercised the utmost possible pressure on both Congress and the Administration to secure its enactment.

Entirely in Accord

In regard to this question, Mr. Lewis said he discussed the whole situation resulting from defeat of the bill with the President, adding:

"I can only say that I am entirely in accord with the things the President seems to have in mind and I am eminently satisfied with the policies that he proposes to espouse."

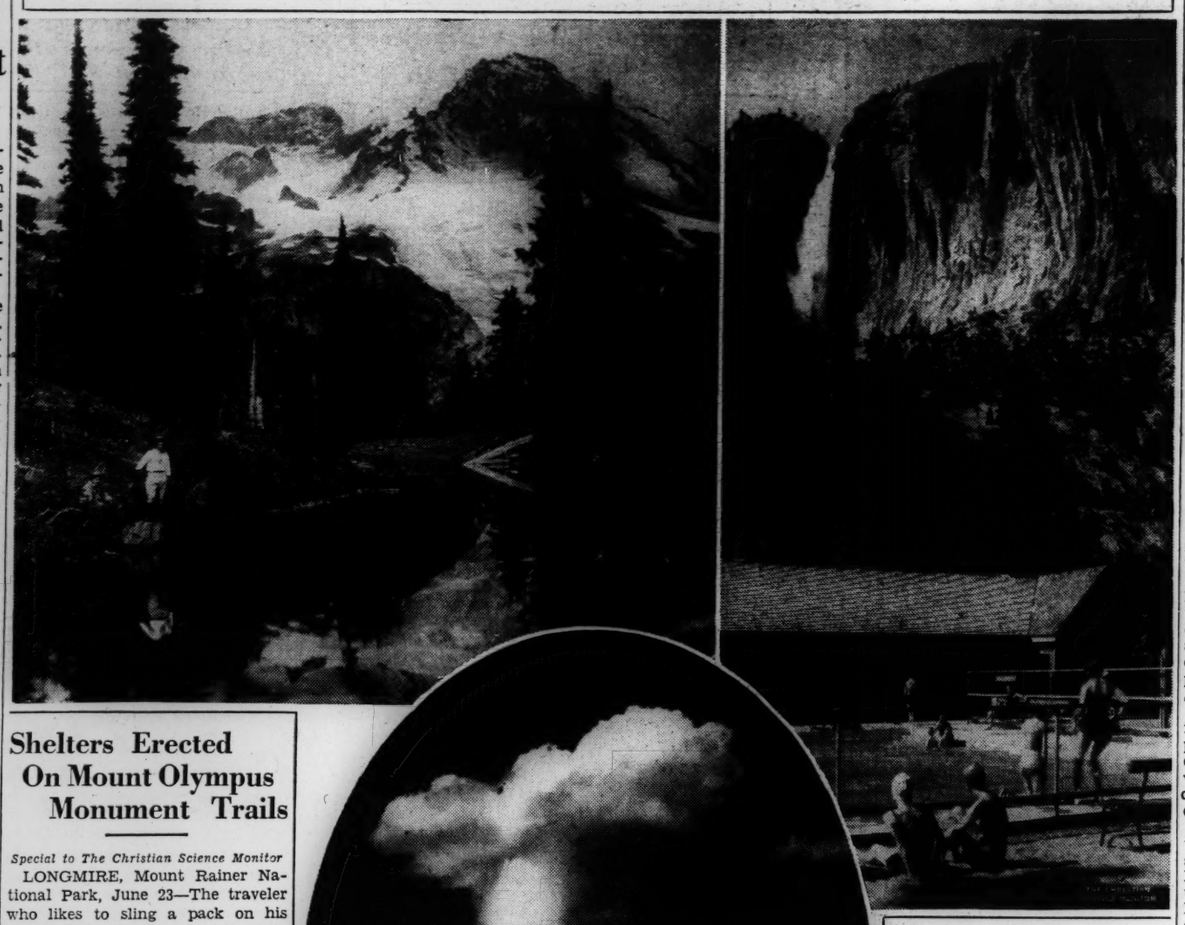
Politics dominated the day everywhere here. Besides Mr. Lewis, the President received the Arkansas and Texas delegations to the National Convention and a series of various other Democratic politicians, including the Governors of North and South Dakota—all on their way to Philadelphia.

The President went over Senator Barkley's keynote speech with him last night. Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas attended the session which is believed to have put the finishing touches on the general framework of Roosevelt policies to be incorporated in the party platform.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, revealed that she had recommended to the White House that strong planks for minimum wage legislation and the rights of workers to bargain collectively be incorporated in the platform. What reception was accorded her suggestions has not been made apparent, although it is generally understood that the Democrats will seek to outdo the Republican platform on these points.

On the "third party" front, Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, candidate of the New Union Party for President, denied that any plans have been made for a conference with Dr. Francis E. Townsend and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, looking toward the alignment of Townsendite and Share-the-Wealth forces behind his candidature. He added, however, that "the door is open any time they wish to confer with me."

Doors Wide Open to Uncle Sam's Big Show



Publishers Photo; Ewing Galloway; Union Pacific Railroad Photo

Scenes in National Parks System

Upper Left—Mirror Lake, Rainier National Park, Washington. Upper Right—Yosemite Lodge, With Yosemite Falls in Background, Yosemite National Park, California. Lower—Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming

Shelters Erected On Mount Olympus Monument Trails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMIRE, Mount Rainer National Park, June 23—The traveler who likes to sling a pack on his back and strike out across mountain trails will find a much improved system this year in the area of the Mount Olympus National Monument in the heart of the Olympic Peninsula.

Here four new trailside shelters have been added and new overnight protections have been placed at Elwah-Quinault Divide, Home Sweet Home Creek, Hayes River and Honeymoon Meadows. A fifth new shelter at Elk Lake is under construction.

The trails in the monument are in much better condition this year than in 1935. Lighter snowfall resulted in less down timber and fewer slides across the foot and saddle horse routes.

Of the several, short, new and reconstructed trails built last summer, the 2½-mile link that crossed Hayden Pass, in the east-central part of the area, is most important to mountaineers. By using the new trail, saddle and pack horses were taken from the Hood Canal side of the monument through part of the area to the north or south boundaries last week, a month earlier than by the old route.

Kosciuszko Fund Winners Revealed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Twelve awards by the Kosciuszko Foundation for summer study in Poland were announced here today by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College and head of the foundation. The winners are:

Miss Margaret E. Walker and David G. Asherman of New York; Victoria J. Witulska of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jeanette Nenyck of Newark, N. J.; Sabina Marczewska of Jersey City, N. J.; Jeanette Zalewska of Passaic, N. J.; Mathew Dudzjec of Hackensack, N. J.; Erasma Dominiak and Harriet Orzechowska of Chicago; Josephine Niedzielska of Holyoke, Mass.; Anna Zajac of New Bedford, Mass., and Leonard J. Kulacki of Baltimore, Md.

The Kosciuszko Foundation began sending scholars to Poland for summer courses in Polish culture in 1933. These studies, while not attempting to give a complete study of Polish history and culture, provide a general knowledge of Poland's past achievements and present endeavors, and an opportunity to see the country and its people.

Mexican Officials Fall Into Army Gambling Net

GUADALAJARA, Jalisco, Mex., June 22 (AP)—City and state officials were among 100 persons arrested today in a gambling raid staged by military authorities. Those held included the mayor, chief of police, chief of detectives, a senator, two congressmen, a former governor, and agents for the Department of Agriculture and the Welfare Association.

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Great U. S. National Parks Offer World a Tour-de-Luxe

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

For years Uncle Sam's recreational latch string has been out for any who cared to pull it and open the door to one or any of America's great National Parks. This year I decided to yank the string and get an inside view of these playgrounds.

I can go by train. I can go by bus or motor. I can go by airplane. It matters not which my choice, for each method of travel is today offering exceptionally low rates with all the comforts of home.

This year more people are becoming air-minded, and because of this, it is estimated that there will be more visitors than ever to these parks. Last year there were 4,000,000 persons who enjoyed the quiet sanctuaries of the national playgrounds. To facilitate airplane travel to these areas there have been more landing fields built within 60 or 70 miles of the parks. And from these points rapid transit is carried on. This, of course, is a boon to the traveler who desires to visit a distant park, but whose time is limited.

For instance, while I am on the subject of air travel take Mt. McKinley National Park. The traveler to this spot does not now need to consider the distance as prohibitive for he can reach this park from three airports. Then there is Yellowstone, always a popular playground, that is adjacent to two airports and there is regular daily service from Los Angeles to Death Valley National Monument. And still farther afield persons who wish to visit Hawaii National Park now take a plane from Honolulu early in the morning and are at the volcano by noon. Planes to California are now routed so passengers can look down into the depths of the Grand Canyon.

* * *

The tourist has a plenitude of riches before him in these western national parks. On his way to the Pacific Coast he can see the Yellowstone with its magnificent geysers. Glacier, sometimes called "the Switzerland of America"; Mt. Ranier, not far from Seattle with its 48 square miles of glaciers, and on the way down to San Francisco he may view sapphire-blue Crater Lake.

Just across the border in California lies Lassen Volcano National Park, the only recently active volcano in the United States, and he can go to Muir Woods with its grove of redwood trees. The return trip can take the traveler to the Yosemite, to Rocky Mountain National Park near Denver or to the Grand Canyon.

For a few more dollars and extra time other national attractions can be seen. For instance there is Bryce Canyon with its marvelous colorings. People from every quarter of the United States are "doing" this trip either by rail or auto. The railroads give good rates with stopovers and the autoist may find his speedometer registers nearly 8000 miles but no matter how he goes the vacationist has "the time of his life."

Good roads must be provided through the national parks, but this is not always an easy matter. In the parks both landscape artist and engineer work together to select routes that connect the given points at the same time touch scenic beauties and not mar the landscape.

* * *

Probably the most important road work in the parks was the recent construction of the Going-To-The-Sun or transcontinental road in Glacier National Park. This park has been hampered because tourists were unable to cross, but this new highway, named as a tribute to the Blackfeet Indians, connects the east and west sides of this alpine region. The road is about 50 miles in length. It skirts the flanks of numerous peaks and reveals a region unrivaled for natural beauty. One of its outstanding features is a tunnel at an elevation of more than 6000 feet. From a large window in this tunnel the traveler looks down on glacier-clad mountains, alpine lakes and valleys filled with wild flowers. The road is an outstanding achievement in the annals of highway construction. Men with ropes around their waists worked on rock walls, a retaining wall was built to prevent workmen from slipping on the mountain's side and much of the rock was taken out by hand because it was impossible to get heavy machinery to such a height.

There is a spectacular ride to the top of Mt. Washburn, 10,317 feet, in Yellowstone Park, which climbs one side of the mountain and goes down the other side. There are several entrances to the park and the wild animals and geysers delight thousands.

Almost as popular is the Yosemite National Park and travel to the park is tremendous. Because this park lies in a region of solid granite, road building is expensive but new roads are being built and old roads widened. The Wawona road which extends to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, is one of the country's outstanding pieces of highway construction. The road was built by the National Park Service and Department of Agriculture. It also has a remarkable tunnel blasted through cliffs of solid granite.

People linger in the Yosemite but at the Grand Canyon National Park many leave the same day that they reach the canyon after they have looked down the marvelous gorge. These persons miss the day by day changes in color in the canyon's sides.

* * *

The precipitous sides of the canyon will never admit a highway, but along the south rim, east and west of El Tovar, there are highways built so that by riding or walking on the rim some idea of the immensity of the chasm can be gained. To add to the attraction of the canyon would be impossible but PWA funds have extended facilities for appreciation especially to those who stop yearly at Desert View. Here is a free camping ground, a large parking space on Desert View road, and fireplaces and tables. Hundreds of tourists can stop here, so travelers can drink in the great gash a mile deep, with the Colorado River far below, while mountain peaks, resembling mosques and castles, rise from the canyon's floor.

There seems absolutely no limit to the amount of money that can be spent on roads in our national parks. Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon ought to be visited on the way to the north rim of the Grand Canyon, and many persons do so. Others prefer to push on to Lassen National Park. Any American family can take trips to these national parks and see some of the most wonderful sights in the world right here in America. Of course, some of these parks have no regular time for opening. Weather conditions decide this, but it is always easy to find out details from railroad agents or from the National Park Service in Washington. Easterners may say that the western national parks are so far away. Very well, then, go to some of the national parks in the East, like Acadia National Park, the Colonial National Monument or Great Smoky Mountain National Park; but, with all due credit to the charms of these summer playgrounds, it is the western national parks that provide the stupendous mountain scenery, the geysers, glaciers and canyons. In reality, to get to some headquarters, like Chicago or Denver, from the East takes only a few days and a little more expense; and, once in a central location, the train traveler or autoist can go to one, several or all of the western attractions. The man with the auto can get maps from the oil stations, and the United States Government will send him free descriptive literature upon request. Tastes differ as to the park attractions, but the tourist should try and see Yellowstone. Here the geysers far excel those in New Zealand; also the Grand Canyon, with its varicolored cliffs and waterfall, higher than Niagara, helps to make these the most attractive of our parks.

* * *

The National Park in Hawaii attracts some 50,000 globe trotters every year and many of them go up the rugged slopes of Haleakala, the Maui section of Hawaii National Park, over an excellent 10-mile road to the rim of the dormant crater. Formerly persons had to go on horseback but now through the allotment of public works funds to the National Parks Service in two hours Haleakala, commonly known as the "House of the Sun," is easily accessible. Some persons camp among the cinder cones after going down the crater by foot or horseback and such persons see the rare silver sword plant which resembles a mammoth crystal ball made up of individual shining blades curving out and then in again.

Overhead Tours of Yellowstone Park Are Offered by the United Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 23—"Ho-hum" some will sigh, resignedly. "Wonderful!" others will exclaim. For "rubber neck" air tours are being introduced at Yellowstone National Park by the United Air Lines.

An eagle-view of "geyser-land" is being offered tourists. Lecturers ("spielers") point out the highlights in 3400 square miles of colorful phenomana — assorted geysers, painted canyons, waterfalls and boiling pools.

Three mile-a-minute air liners arrive and depart at a newly-constructed airport one and a half miles above sea level at the West Yellowstone entrance to the park.

Now business people on the Atlantic coast can close their desks at the end of the day and breakfast in Old Faithful Inn at Yellowstone. Folks in Chicago and the Great Lakes cities needn't leave for the park till after the dinner hour. There is also an overnight flight from major Pacific coast points.

Stop-overs are permitted on all flights at Salt Lake City for the side-trip via National Parks Airways for a scenic tour of Yellowstone, including a 175-mile flight over the park, or for connections at Old Faithful Inn for the regular stage tour.

Soaring high over Yellowstone, air tourists see not only the whole colorful panorama of the park unrolled, but portions of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho are thrown in.

Farmers Advised To Build Market By Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., June 23—Changes must be made in America's conservation program, or conditions less desirable than the supposed depletion of soils will result, O. B. Jesness, professor of agricultural economics in the University of Minnesota, told farmers at the closing session of the American Institute of Co-operation here.

There are dangers that the program in its present form will lead to an overbalance of livestock and dairy production, Dr. Jesness asserted. He maintained that it is not true that the soil has been "mined" more during the depression than it was during prosperous times, pointing out that when crop prices are high, farmers will try to make all the money they can.

Farmers Must Regulate

He expressed belief that the program will not achieve its secondary aim of controlling production, but merely will shift production from one type of output to another.

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, said that regulation of production must come from the farmers themselves, and that therefore the organization of production co-operatives is as important as the formation of consumer or marketing associations.

Changing trends in American buying habits, new demands for improved business methods in disposal of farm products, and marketing developments resulting from increasing competition, were discussed by speakers who addressed the institute.

A few cents difference between the price of a quart of milk bought at a corner grocery and that delivered by route wagons is tending to eliminate the before-dawn deliveryman and his clinking basket of bottles, Dr. W. R. Bartlett of the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics, said.

An underlying cause for changes in market outlets for fluid milk during recent years, he said, has been the major decline which took place from 1929 to 1933 in consumer incomes and in prices of milk substitutes without a corresponding decline in wagon prices. Distributors' gross handling margins for wagon sales in many markets have been too high in relation to store margins or margins for handling exaporated milk.

Local Creameries Disappear

Eventual elimination of small local creameries, and their succession by a new highly centralized type of creamery co-operative was predicted by W. A. Gordon, secretary of the National Association of Local Creameries.

"Hard-surfaced roads," Gordon said, "have greatly lessened the cost of operating trucks and have greatly expanded the area which a creamery can serve. Inevitably, the ability of the cream truck to service a wide territory at a low cost, and with no deterioration in the quality of the milk or cream, will bring about a readjustment in our factory system."

That the paved road also has affected the problem of marketing grain and livestock was held by other speakers, grain men holding that co-operative ownership and operation of truck fleets could greatly assist grain associations in taking advantage of the market. Roy Burrus, chairman of the Morgan County (Ill.) Livestock Marketing Committee, pointed out that the stockman's business "is only half done when his stock is raised; marketing is an equally important part of the business." He further said:

"I believe the future growth and success of our co-operatives depend upon the rebuilding of the small associations. Aided by our terminal agencies, farm bureaus and county livestock committees, the rebuilding of our small shipping co-operatives around a new system of transportation need not be an impossible task."

Co-operative farmers were urged by speakers to increase their use of trucking facilities; elevator associations were urged to begin dealing in "side-lines," such as implements, coal, fertilizer and lumber.

Improving Service

Internal problems of membership, management and service were discussed, the general theme being that the co-operatives must be wary of the person who wishes to join from selfish economic motives alone, that the associations invite their own failure if they are parsimonious in the employment of managers and installation of modern business methods, and that the associations must seek constantly to build good will by improved service if they hope to remain in competitive business.

Farmers and others who have found their living standards reduced through narrowed economic opportunity may hope to find salvation through co-operative self-help, John R. Barton, co-director of a "folk" school in Neerum, Denmark, said.

"Co-operatives as bona fide democratic organizations will put people into an active mood and a self-help frame of mind," he observed. "Man, the passive onlooker, becomes man the initiator. Our age is one of transition. The citizen is often bewildered, and confusion leads to passivity. Our democratic institutions are questioned as never before. It may well be that co-operatives will be of cardinal importance in restoring man's self-respect, and giving much-needed impetus and strength to democratic movements."

War Referendum Proposed By Socialists as Federal Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., June 22—Delegates and speakers to the twenty-second annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy left here for home today after urging the enactment of federal legislation that would forbid the United States entering into war until after a referendum had approved such action.

The proposal was forwarded by George Edward, national chairman of the American Student Union, Evelyn Hughan of the War Resisters League and other speakers. A round-table marked the close of the three-day session conference last night.

World Labor Movement

War was scored by speakers during the whole of the conference, with Devere Allen, editor, and member of the executive committee of the Socialist Party, seeing peace possible only through the building up of a world labor movement having a genuinely international viewpoint. Mr. Allen came out strongly for "revision" of the Communist attitude toward war, and until this revision was had, he said, it would be impossible for the Socialists to co-operate with them in a peace policy.

"The main job is to develop here in the United States a movement of aggressive, class-conscious labor, aware of its economic and political unity with the workers elsewhere in the world, and determined to apply its industrial power alike to the problem of economic freedom and the problem of a warless civilization," he continued.

Speakers at the round table favored nationalization of the munitions industry, greater pressure for disarmament, abolition of compulsory political education in the schools and mandatory neutrality legislation.

Investments

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the league, was the chief speaker on the closing day. War, he declares, was the logical outgrowth of the capitalistic society of today, and added that the wars of tomorrow would be largely the result of "investments" in war.

"Under developed capitalism," he said, "it becomes increasingly difficult for investors to invest all their surplus earnings in their own country. Therefore, they seek more profitable fields abroad. They demand high profits on their investments on account of the risk involved, and when these profits are jeopardized, they frequently bring pressure to bear on their respective governments to protect their investments even at the risk of war."

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, another speaker at the conference, voiced doubt that the new "Union Party" announced by Representative William Lemke (nonpartisan), of North Dakota, would prove a factor in the forthcoming national elections.

"At this late date, it will not be easy to get on the ballot," he said. "The only chance of success is a kind of triumvirate of Coughlin, Townsend and Smith, and historically triumvirates have usually fought among themselves. Two and one half rival messiahs, plus one machine politician, plus a platfrom which remainds me of the early effort of Hitler to be radical, do not make a very strong party."

U. S. National Parks Workers to Offer Study in Geology

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Visitors to the national parks this year find that the marking and routing of trails has been greatly simplified to give information of geological phenomena, according to a recent announcement from the National Park Service.

Geologists of the park service are now engaged upon projects of this type which will be executed under their supervision by CCC men in national and state parks, in the four regional districts of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

This plan involves not only the laying out of trails past the outstand phenomena in the area, but that trail-side exhibits and markers will be installed in order to illustrate their origin, meaning, and utilization.

Geologists say that the national parks and monuments present the whole history of this planet. Some of the finest examples of the technique of world-building are to be found in such reservations as Grand Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, Yosemite, and Yellowstone National Parks. In the East, Acadia National Park, Maine, the newly created Shenandoah National Park, and the Great Smoky Mountains.

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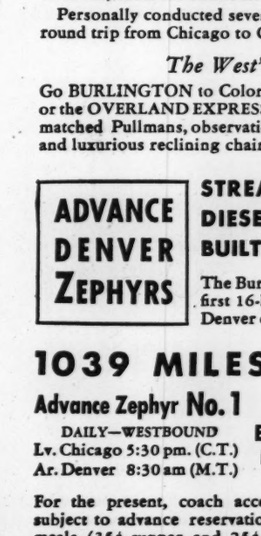

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Federal Old-Age Aid Received By 635,000 Persons

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Social Security Board said today 635,000 persons in 32 states and the District of Columbia were receiving old-age assistance from grants provided by the Federal Government to bolster state funds.

Officials estimated that this represented 65 per cent of the needy aged in the country.

In addition to these, plans have been submitted, but not yet approved, for New York, Florida and Hawaii.

Counted among those whose plans have been approved is also Texas, which will not receive any funds until July 1

The Federal quarterly allotment now amounts to $16,788,854, and the total amount spent in the states approved — Federal funds plus State funds — during the three-month period is $32,122,678.

Under the plan now in operation, the Federal Government pays the State a sum equal to half of any amount up to $30 a month which the State pays to a needy person 65 or over who is not cared for by a public institution. In addition, it pays the State an amount equal to five per cent of its assistance grant which may be used either for old age assistance or administrative expenses.

The amount paid to individual recipients is determined by the State, but if it is more than $30 a month, the State bears the excess, the limit for Federal contributions being $15 a month.

To gain approval by the Social Security Board, the plans in the states now receiving grants had to meet the following specifications:

The age limit must be reduced to 65 by 1940.

Not more than five years' residence in the state, out of the last nine, may be required, nor more than one year of continuous residence immediately prior to application.

No citizen may be excluded because of the length of time he has been a citizen.

Where assistance is denied, there must be some designated state authority to which the applicant may appeal.

The plan must be of statewide operation and mandatory upon the counties.

There must be one central agency to administer or supervise it, the State to set up the administrative machinery and select the personnel

The New England states whose compliance with these conditions has been approved, along with the number in each receiving aid, and the amount they receive, include:

Connecticut, 8000; Maine 1500, $25; Massachusetts, 27,974, $25; New Hampshire 2900, $20; Rhode Island, 1991, $18, and Vermont, 4300, $11.

Detail of the New York plans were not available pending their study by the board.

L. A. County Tax Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Tax delinquency in the county for the fiscal year ending June 30 is 7.15 per cent, as compared with 11 per cent the preceding year and 13.36 per cent in 1933-34, Hall of Records figures show. This delinquency is based on the general county tax rate of $1.19 per $100 assessed valuation.

Prize Winner

Wide World

Frank Montana

Young Italian-Born Architect of New York, Who Won the $3600 Paris Prize Scholarship in Architecture

Former WPA Architect Wins Paris Scholarship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—America is a real land of opportunity, in the opinion of Frank Montana, young Italian-born architect, who has been awarded the annual Paris prize scholarship in architecture this year.

With his program financed by the $3600 scholarship, Mr. Montana is to begin 2½ years of European travel and study in September, supplementing his American education with closer contacts with the Old World. Until then, he will remain at his job as draftsman for a New York architectural firm.

Winning the prize was not an easy matter, for Mr. Montana had to work his way through high school and New York University by doing odd jobs in the offices of local architects. Later he worked for the Works Progress Administration, but eventually found private employment before the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects selected his plan for a boys' summer camp to win the award.

Canada Appoints Marler Minister To United States

OTTAWA, June 23 (AP)—The appointment of Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, as Minister to the United States was announced in the House of Commons today by Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King.

Sir Herbert will be succeeded in the Tokyo Legation by Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

The new Minister to Washington succeeds William Duncan Herridge.

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WHERE to Go

WHAT to Do to Read

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

bridge, sharpshooting, dog and horse racing, lotteries and raffles. Meanwhile, "no gambling" is the rule.

The President's action struck a hard blow at gamblers, who were already making preparations to reopen gambling halls in line with the first decree, which relegalized card games, dice, and cockfights.

Whether or not the arrest of more than 100 men, including government officials, at Guadalajara Sunday on the charge of gambling had anything to do with the promulgation of a new act, is a matter of conjecture in official quarters.

Drought—Plains Farmers Call for Relief

Relief for areas hit by heat waves and drought is being planned on a large scale in Washington. Rural Resettlement Administration and farm relief officials are making estimates as to how much money is needed, and where it will do the most good.

The Dakotas, the South and Southwest have a corner on the heat wave, reports the Associated Press. Truck, corn and cotton crops face a hard season, farmers say, "unless a soaking rain falls soon."

To Washington flew North Dakota's Governor, Walter Welford, accompanied by Senator Gerald Nye, to join Gov. Tom Berry of South Dakota in a plea for immediate aid for parched farms.

As temperatures rise, so do grain prices. Traders witness a further rise in wheat prices.

Some signs of relief were in view for Atlantic states from Virginia to Florida, with thunder showers predicted. New England experiences cooler-than-usual weather, but Texas sizzles in a prolonged 100-degree hot spell. Meanwhile, weather bureas are on the lookout to be able to flash "rain news" to farmers.

Strikers—Ohio Picket Firing Checked

Two hours of rioting and cross gunfire, which resulted in one fatality and four injuries, climaxes a month's strike at the Portsmouth, Ohio, works of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

When a locomotive drawing a flat car of food crossed from the yards to the company grounds, it drew fire from the picket lines, reports the Associated Press. It is estimated that between 300 and 400 shots were fired.

Firing ceased when the flying squad of Sheriff Arthur Oaks of New Boston arrived. The locomotive and flat car retreated.

This outbreak is the most recent in a series of Ohio strikes, some of which have been or are being arbitrated.

Tax—$800,000,000 Bill Signed

Tax news is made by President Roosevelt and his Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau Jr.

The President signed the new $800,000,000 tax bill just passed after a rough routing through Congress.

Secretary Morgenthau reported that income tax collections in the first 20 days of June—$298,505,823—show a 24 per cent increase over the same period last year, says the Associated Press.

Simultaneously, the daily Treasury Statement indicated that income tax collection for the fiscal year, ending June 30, would exceed the $1,434,000,000, estimated by the President in his revised budget message.

Unrest—Political Leagues Give Concern

Strike violence in Europe lessens, but small political demonstrations indicate continued restlessness among the "political leagues"—particularly in France.

Paris Police break up a handkerchief-waving demonstration by nearly 1000 members of dissolved Rightists leagues, reports the Associated Press. The Rightists were waving red, white and blue handkerchiefs—the national colors—at the St. Lazare station and in some instances their actions met with counter-activity by Leftists who shouted, "France for the French!"

French strikers are generally quiet and are returning to work.

Marseilles, southern French seaport, is the scene of a sudden sailors' strike. The Associated Press says sailors hoisted red flags on the halyards, and refused to obey their officers.

Political Pot Boilers

The Free City of Danzig, with a Senate predominately National Socialist, issues a ban on political meetings of all kinds through the summer because of the tense political atmosphere.

Young Irish Republican demonstrators burned effigies of President De Valera, says the Associated Press, in a protest against Government orders disbanding the Irish Republican army—a political military organization apart from the regular army.

Bucharest, Roumania, felt another wave of street fighting attributed to the rising feeling against Madame Magda Lupescu, friend of King Carol. There have been frequent riots lately.

Jerusalem hears reports of British soldiers wounded and killed in skirmishes with terrorist Arab tribes. The Arabs raided a train guarded by British troops and were driven off only after the arrival of army airplanes.

Changes in China

Canton, China, discusses the report that a southwestern political affairs commission has been formed to co-ordinate the activities of Kwantung and Kwangsai troops in an "open challenge" to the Nanking (the accepted) Government.

This commission, reports the Domei News Agency, through the Associated Press, has stated that the Nanking Government is the aggressor in a civil war. Feeling has been running high for some time over demands by the southern leaders that Japanese aggression be halted, by Nanking leaders.

Elsewhere in China anti-Japanese demonstrations are held. One report states that a Chinese Customs cruiser fired on a Japanese vessel off Tangku, damaging the vessel. Japan is represented as "filing a stern protest." In Peiping some 3000 Japanese troops paraded through the city's legation quarters in a show of strength.

Truce Plea in Spanish Strikes Voiced by Catalonian Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A manifesto subscribed to by all the business men of Catalonia, dealing with the strike epidemic in Spain, contains an appeal for a truce. It demands that the Central Government should convoke an assembly of representatives of labor, capital and of technical experts at which, under the presidency of the Government, a harmonious solution of the main problems now troubling the Spanish industrial world should be sought.

Unfortunately, the temper of an important section of the workers is not favorably disposed to negotiations. This section is that known as the C. N. T.—National Confederation of Labor—whose anarchist fundamentals it plans to carry into effective action. Having succeeded in raising the figure of 800,0000 unemployed by several hundred thousand strikers, it is striving to maintain its ascendancy over the U. G. T. (the Socialist Union).

Conferences Prevented

There has been much resentment among workers not partial to the "direct action" methods of the Anarchists who are keeping the strike fever at its present heat. A score of determined men will keep 100 or more from parleying with the masters.

A typical example, showing in miniature the working of the anarchist plan to wreck the republic, is Malaga, which has always been known for its rought-and-ready methods. A general strike was decided upon there by the Socialist, Communist and anarchist workers.

Differed on Food Supply

The last named group even held up food supplies for the market. The Socialists and Communists, on the other hand, favored keeping open the market so that their wives and children might obtain food. A fight ensued as a result of the disagreement on this point and one of the city councillors, a Communist, was shot by the anarchists. Reprisals of the kind now so common in Spain have since taken place.

The epidemic of violence, which recently see-sawed between Fascists and Socialists, now seems to have passed to the workers who are tending to quarrel among themselves. There are symptoms, however, that the Fascists are not lying low and it may be that, to use a Spanish expression, they are "throwing the stones and hiding their hands."

This seems to have been the case in the manufacture of no less than 1000 spurious uniforms for the Civil Guard, the use of which might have provoked most serious conflicts.

Unauthorized Uniforms

It is quite conceivable that there was a plan to dress up workers in these uniforms and make the Civil Guard responsible for acts of violence, "committed in the name of the law." Whereas Socialist workers are said to have been responsible for the making of these unauthorized uniforms, behind the plot there is an officer and a Fascist.

El Sol, left-wing daily, points out that the "rights" are themselves to blame for the situation now developing at the expense of the regime. As soon as they recovered the reins of government, the employers abused their strength and cut wages in half.

As a result of such behavior, many thousands of Socialists have now joined the ranks of the trades unions which uphold the doctrine that all forms of government inevitably lead to the crushing of the masses.

Edward Honors His Mother In Birthday List

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—London saluted King Edward's birthday with cheers and buttonhole sprays of flowers today.

The idea of wearing flowers came from the London Garden Society. It appealed to the King who is a great flower-lover and successful gardener.

Crowds gathered early to watch the monarch ride through the streets to the colorful ceremony of trooping the colors of his guards.

Edward Saluates His Mother

Queen Mary, making her first official appearance since the death of King George last January, viewed the trooping from a balcony draped with scarlet and gold on the Horse Guards' arch.

Wearing the scarlet tunic and black bearskin of a colonel-in-chief of the Grenadier Guards and mounted on a chestnut horse, King Edward led a glittering cavalcade along the Mall to the parade ground.

Thousands of subjects cheered him as he passed.

As the King rode upon the parade ground he looked up smilingly and saluted his mother.

Congratulations

Through the day ambassadors and ministers sent congratulations to the British Monarch. Hundreds of messages came from all parts of the world, the first arriving from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler of Germany and Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

A family luncheon party at Buckingham Palace and a dinner with friends at St. James's Palace were the only other events on the King's birthday program.

Edward honored his mother, Queen Mary, in the first honors list announced last night by conferring on her "the title and dignity of Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order."

High Honors

In addition, he raised Lord Dawson of Penn, physician to the late King George and also physician to King Edward since 1923, from the rank of baron to a viscount.

Among the new knights created by King Edward is Mr. Robert L. Craigie, Counselor of the Foreign Office, whose service during the London Naval Conference brought him the distinction of being a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

New peerages were conferred on Sir Herbert Austin, automobile manufacturer, Sir Henry Strother Cautley, Conservative member of Parliament since 1910, Sir William Malcolm Hailey, former Governor of the Punjab and United Provinces in India, and Mr. John William Beaumont Pease, chairman of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., and the Bank of London and South America.

Privy Councillors

The new Privy Councilars are Lieut. Col. David John Colville, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Scotland; Earl de la Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, and Capt. David Euan Wallace, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department.

The list included five new baronets. They are Mr. William Francis Dugdale, Capt. Sidney Herbert, Col. Sidney Cornwallis Peel, Lieut. Col. Henry K. Stephenson and Col. Sir Albert Edward Whitaker.

Prof. William George Stewart Adams, warden of All Souls College, Oxford, since 1933, and Prime Minister James Aloysius Lyons of Australia entered the Order of the Companions of Honor, and the same dignity was conferred on Hugh McDowell Pollock, first Minister of Finance for Ulster since 1921.

They Get Titles

The following will be in future entitled to use "Sir" before their names as a result of the King's Birthday Honors: Mr. Alfred Edward Webb-Johnsen, of Middlesex Hospital; Prof. Albert Charles Seward, Cambridge botanist; Prof. Herbert J. C. Grierson of Edinburgh University; Mr. E. Guy Dawber, crusader to preserve rural England's natural beauties.

Miss Jean Batten of New Zealand is made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, for her South Atlantic solo flight.

A posthumous medal for gallantry was awarded to the late Dr. André J. Mesnard Melly, British Red Cross, who passed on in Ethiopia.

Russia's Defense Buttressed By Plan to Refortify Straits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., June 23—After unanimous public approval of the Turkish procedure for a new regime the Dardanelles conference today resolved itself into a series of private committees.

Doubtless objections on points of detail will be raised against the Turkish plans for refortification of the Straits and control of warships entering the Black Sea, but everything suggests fundamental accord on the general lines of the Turkish demands. Dr. Giuseppe Motta, Vice-President of Switzerland, opened the initial session of the conference yesterday.

The President of the League Council, Stanley M. Bruce, of Australia, was chosen president of the conference. Nicolas Politis of Greece is the vice-president, and M. A. Aghnides, head of the League disarmament section, is secretary-general.

Careful Preparations

Dr. Tewfik Rastu Aras, Turkish Foreign Minister, has aimed at the settlement of everything in advance and seems to have succeeded. Rumors that Britain may oppose certain aspects of the Turkish project are merely based on the pertinent remark of Earl Stanhope, leader of the British delegation, that faster work can be done in committees.

This is obviously true since all parties are agreed on the broad lines of the proposals. Consequently it is necessary to pass immediately to such subjects as to the precise tonnage of foreign warships to be admitted to the Black Sea.

Italy Absent

The temporary and tactical absence of Italy appears unimportant. It is intimated that Italy is prepared to accept the Turkish scheme, and that when sanctions are raised Italy will immediately take its place in the final decisive stages of the present conference.

The real interest of the conference lies in the fact that the vital word revision is at last pronounced without alarming any nation. It may be forecast that it will be often heard in the future.

Helpful to Russia

The Russian delegate, Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, did not try to hide the fact that Russia as well as Turkey is enjoying a triumph. For the remilitarization of the Straits by Russia's ally, Turkey, undoubtedly in certain eventualities strengthens Russia's defense.

The logical sequel to the present conference is thought to be a Mediterranean pact in which Britain and Italy will be the principal powers and to which Turkey, France, Greece and Yugoslavia will adhere.

How Much Will We Pay for Peace?

Lifting of Sanctions From Italy Hits Article 16 in Covenant

Revision Opposed

Does League Need Reform, or Do We?

Third of Nine Articles

By **E. H. Carr**

Professor-Elect, Wilson Chair of International Politics in the University College of Wales

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Opinion in Great Britain has been bewildered and profoundly disillusioned by the final catastrophe of the Itale-Ethiopian War.

In part the public has itself to blame. It was far too ready to let the wish be father to the thought.

It listened far too eagerly to pundits who assured it that climatic conditions and guerrilla tactics would hold up the Italian advance long before the heart of Ethiopia was reached, that the rainy season would come before Italy could consolidate her gains, and that financial exhaustion would compel Signor Mussolini to desist from his evil courses.

Enthusiastic Mood

These reflections were too comforting to be disbelieved. Sin was reaping its own reward. Italian aggression was going to be defeated. The Hoare-Laval plan was a sinister device imposed on British statesmen by France at Italian instigation for saving Italy from the consequences of her own action.

While this mood lasted, the enthusiasm for the League in Great Britain was probably keener and more widespread than at any other period of its existence. Sanctions had always been thought of with misgivings, even by sincere well-wishers of the League.

Now the League had at last summoned up courage to try them; and nobody—except, of course, the aggressor—was to be a penny the worse. It was true that the sanctions were of a mild order. But it seemed as if they would be sufficient to defeat Italy; and nobody looked further ahead that that.

Rude Awakening

The awakening of public opinion from this mood of easy-going optimism was a rude one. For a fortnight or more after Emperor Haile Selassie's flight, there was a disposition to argue that sanctions had failed, and that to maintain them any longer was a piece of useless vindictiveness. The British Government veered definitely toward a policy of throwing up the sponge.

Then the pendulum swung back to a middle position. There was a tendency to wait and see. Reports of difficulties confronting Italy in Ethiopia were eagerly studied.

Had Italy really got away with it?

Was the League defeat irreparable?

At any rate, it would be a pity to admit defeat by taking off sanctions while hope remained.

Then suddenly Britain dropped sanctions.

Sanctions Pivotal

I have dwelt at length on sanctions because they are clearly the central factor in the future of collective security. If sanctions are definitely abandoned, collective security as a world order cannot but be tremendously affected. If sanctions against Italy had been maintained until Rome came to terms with the League, success could hardly be claimed (for there is clearly something defective about security which allows the whole territory of a League member to be overrun by an aggressor), but something might have been saved from the wreck.

It makes a good deal of difference whether the future of the League has to be discussed in conditions where world security has received a deathblow, or where it has only been severely maimed.

Idealist and Realist

In any case there are bound to be divergences of opinion when the Council meets on June 26, and the Assembly on June 30 in extraordinary session on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. The first tussle will come between the two categories of people who may be called "idealist" and "realists." The "realists" will demand that the obligation of collective action against the aggressor should disappear from the Covenant. In favor of this course they will have two powerful arguments. They will allege firstly, that it is the only honest thing to do, and secondly, that it will, in fact, strengthen rather than weaken the League, since the successes of Geneva in the past have been won by applying, not the sanctions procedure of Art. XVI of the Covenant, but the conciliation procedure of Art. XI.

Article XVI

The "idealists," on the other hand, will shrink from this open avowal of retreat. If it is not yet practicable to apply Art. XVI in its entirety, they will want to keep it as a symbol, an ideal, a goal for future striving.

There is already an interpretative resolution, passed by the Assembly in 1921, which was designed to adapt Art. XVI to the situation created by the withdrawal of the United States. This year there may be a fresh "interpretation" to meet the developments of past months. But the Covenant will remain intact, if the "idealists' have their way. Personally, I think they will.

A more serious tussle will come between "universalists" and "regionalists"; and here, perhaps, lies the greatest danger for the League. The Monroe Doctrine reservation in the Covenant authorized a regional interpretation of collective security. Locarno carried on the same train of thought.

Regionalism

The Manchurian, and now the Ethiopian, wars appear to have shown that European powers are not prepared to defend the security of non-European countries. The French and their allies (including, one may presume, the Italians) will have a strong case for proposing at Geneva a regional security pact, or series of pacts, confined to Europe and involving a tacit abandonment of non-European security.

But "regionalism," though alluring, is a path full of pitfalls. Once the rule of limited liability is admitted, disputes about individual liability threaten to become endless. It is a particularly embarrassing question for the British Government, which moves and has its being both inside and outside Europe.

League Outside Europe

If there is to be no League protection for British territory outside Europe, fairness demands that there shall be no British obligation to intervene in those parts of Europe where British interests are not involved.

What will be the attitude of non-European members, including the British Dominions, towards a League which defends security only in Europe? It will not be forgotten that Japanese action in Manchuria followed the appointment by the League, on Aristide Briand's motion, of a "Commission of Inquiry for European Union."

I have not yet mentioned Germany. Her name rarely occurs in discussions about the future of the League. But it is seldom far from the thoughts of those engaged in them. For it is here that the most obstinate divergence of all may arise.

Germany

France, Soviet Russia and perhaps Italy think of collective security mainly in terms of protection against Germany. Great Britain, on the other hand, is determined that collective security shall not be used to keep alive the repressive vengefulness of Versailles.

British opinion increasingly feels that collective security, in French and Russian hands, may develop into the old policy of the encirclement of Germany—in a new guise; and this foreboding will be accentuated by any move toward regionalism. An essential condition for whole-hearted British co-operation in any security system is the readmission of Germany to the League; and the exchange of views now in progress with Herr Hitler may, therefore, be no less vital than the attitude of the League Council on sanctions in determining the future of collective security.

The Assembly is the keeper of the League's conscience. It corresponds in the affairs of the League to that powerful but undefinable force—public opinion. It is not very good at initiating. But if it does not always know what it wants, it knows clearly what it will not have. It can be both vocal and obstructive when its interests or its sense of honor are assailed.

Whatever may be the course of the discussions prior to, and during, the Assembly, they will, I think, show that the League is still very much alive. There will be nothing of a *post mortem* character about them.

Never has the vital importance of the League been more clearly in the minds of the peoples of Europe than during the past weeks. But there must be a stock-taking, a re-examination in common of the whole question of co-operation between the nations and, above all, a clearer understanding of the obligations which the nations are prepared to undertake in the interests of peace.

Articles in this series appear Tuesdays and Fridays.

French Cabinet Urges Action To Reinforce the League

(Continued from Page 1)

forming the League "inopportune in the present circumstances," the French Government says:

"Besides, to reform the Covenant as a whole is not justified. Its failures are due much more to errors and failure of execution than to the terminology of the Covenant. Such reform, moreover, would under present conditions tend to develop along the lines of least resistance.

"Neither do we believe that it is advisable to have recourse to the interminable procedure of amendments. We prefer interpretative texts which would bring about without delay precise and efficacious corrections inspired by long experience."

Not the Fault of Covenant

Declaring that France is not discouraged by the League's difficulties, the statement avers that "If the mechanism of collective security has shown itself insufficient, this is not the fault of the Covenant. It is because the Covenant has been applied tardily and incompletely. Exclusive recourse to economic sanctions progressively applied cannot be expected. A conflict is already under way. To repress aggression we must put into practice as quickly as possible the maximum means possessed by the international community.

Action Against Aggressor

"An ideal means of ensuring efficacious application of Article 16 of the Covenant would be for all members of the League to undertake to apply measures of force against an aggressor in all circumstances. But this cannot be hoped for now. Collective security must therefore have two aspects.

In the first place a group of powers—whether this group result from a given geographical situation or from community interests—shall be ready to apply all its forces against an aggressor. When this has been done, the entire collectivity of the League should obligatorily apply economic and financial sanctions."

British Views Compared

These statements reveal clearly that the present French Government's ideas on League reform differ in certain essentials from the British view, at least as interpreted here.

London's approach to the problem is believed to consist primarily of regional accords which would relieve countries not directly concerned of any responsibility for application of sanctions against an aggressor.

Paris on the other hand envisages regional pacts as supplementing existing obligations—not as replacing them.

Ideal of Collective Action to Check War Backed by British Public

Stocktakings

Will Not Cut Defenses

The statement read by Foreign Minister Delbos promised: "France will examine the German suggestions (for a new security agreement) with a sincere desire to find a basis of agreement.

"But this agreement can only be reached if it responds to the principle of indivisible peace without a threat against anyone."

He declared, however, that France intends to keep her army strong, saying: "We will not commit the imprudence of immediately proportioning to our hope our defensive forces which must still be kept at the level of the national defense's immediate needs."

Blum Opens Door For New Accord With Germany

PARIS, June 23 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum's Government announced today that it would attempt to hasten the negotiation of three regional mutual assistance pacts to safeguard Europe against war.

One pact, based on the Locarno Treaty, would apply to Western Europe. The other two would embrace the countries of the Danube Basin and the countries along the Mediterranean.

Premier Blum personally read to the Senate a declaration in which was explained France's willingness to remove sanctions against Italy. Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister, read the same declaration to the Chamber of Deputies.

Premier Blum expressed "a sincere desire to find a basis of agreement" with Germany on a new security plan.

Referring to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's repeated declarations of peaceful intention, the new French Premier said:

"We do not doubt his word as the word of a war veteran who, during four years, knew the misery of the trenches."

The Premier said that in matters of foreign policy France relies "on the cordial sentiments of American democracy, the natural friend of free peoples."

He also said that France counted on "the great English democracy" to help reconstruct collective security.

Cantonese Leader Takes Charge Of Anti-Japan Force

HONG KONG, June 23 (AP)—Gen. Chan Chai-tong, Cantonese military leader, became commander-in-chief today of the first army of the "Anti-Japanese National Salvation Forces."

His election to the military post followed a meeting of the Southwest political council, attended by representatives of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces who seek to unite the two Chinese governments in a campaign against "Japanese aggression."

Foreign observers interpreted the naming of General Chan as forecasting a "showdown" in the strained relationships between the Canton (Southern) Government and the Nanking (Central) administration dominated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Swears to Resist Japan

General Chan took a military oath pledging himself to seek three objectives: (1) National salvation through anti-Japanese resistance. (2) Extermination of Communists. (3) Suppression of dictatorial methods (presumably referring to Japan).

The new commander said he considered it essential for him to assume his post at once since the situation is becoming grave. He declared one of his desires was to correct an impression the Southwest's movement is directed toward the Nanking Chinese Government.

Chiang Asked to Lead

General Chan reiterated his determination to fight Japan "under the guidance of the central government."

He emphasized his previous request that Generalissimo Chiang take the initiative in leading the Chinese forces into Japan.

Industrial War Always Futile, Rotarians Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23—"Industrial warfare is futile," Charles L. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, executive vice-president and treasurer of the Munsingwear Corporation, told the twenty seventh annual Rotary International convention here today.

"Destruction of a competitor is impracticable," he declared. "His plant, his stock of goods, his machinery still remain to be sold under the hammer to some new competitor who may still further lower the level of competition. No intelligent far-seeing executive clubs his competitors.

Unfair Price Cutting

"Price cutting at the expense of employees, through reducing wages below a decent prevailing level, also is unfair competition. So is price cutting through the sale of shoddy goods or through secret rebates or discounts or concessions. Long ago the railroads learned this. Considerably later, public utilities came to realize that honest, equitable service to the public was their first consideration. Too many business competitors have failed to profit by the experience.

"The true service of competition is expressed in lowered prices achieved through legitimate economies of production, through technical research and inventive ingenuity; through the character, quality and style of the goods produced, the manner of their presentation and the character of their advertising and promotion. Fair practices in competition still leave plenty of room for all the resourcefulness, ingenuity and driving force any competitor can muster—but such competition requires vision, equity, a desire for fair play and a reasonable understanding of simple ethics.

Rivals and Friends

"It takes a broader understanding and more stamina to play the game that way. But it pays in the long run. Each prospers as the industry prospers, and keen rivals can be the best of friends."

Ten thousand delegates here from 82 nations cheered also a speech by Felipe Silva, of Cienfuegos, Cuba, nominee for director of Rotary International. He declared that the chief Rotary object was, "to encourage and foster the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace, through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service."

Ed R. Johnson of Roanoke, Va., international president, told the convention how the spirit of Rotary halted a dangerous city-wide race war in India.

Where Friendship Won

"The rioting was between races and religions," he related, "and municipal authorities could not stop it.

"Then Rotarians of opposing groups walked arm in arm in pairs through the streets. Rioters of both factions were amazed. Shortly peace came to the city. It was done, not by resolution or military force, but by Rotarians letting it be observed that they were friends.

"We are the one great international organization that is non-political, non-secret, non-sectarian and not for financial gain. In Europe, Rotary has adapted itself to habits and customs until the Egyptian Pasha, the Italian General, the Swedish Prince, the Yugoslavian Prime Minister, the Estonian President and many others are excellent Rotarians.

"Rotary expects its members to be thoroughly loyal at home but to co-operate toward cordial international understanding. Even the most extreme nationalists want to see some ties remain from nation to nation around the world. It is possible that Rotary constitutes one such tie."

Hamilton Opening For G. O. P. Praises Smith

(Continued from Page 1)

words of Gov. Alfred M. Landon who had remarked on it at Topeka during the day that, "the line of demarcation between fealty to party and loyalty to country is something for each citizen to determine for himself."

"At least five distinguished and determined citizens," Mr. Hamilton continued of the five signers of the Smith message to the Philadelphia convention, "led by a man who has rendered distinguished service to your city and your state, apparently made the choice between party and country as millions of others will do before the general election in November, and tonight we honor them for the high ideals that have prompted this action on their part."

Mr. Hamilton's speech took cognizance of the Union Party under which the radical monetary elements of the country have united with Representative William Lemke, Nonpartisan League leader of North Dakota, as standard bearer, but the whole stress of his emphasis was that the nation had accepted the Republican Party "as the political vehicle to restore the American character of Government" and that its canvass, like its platform and ticket, would appeal to all citizens without regard to party lines.

About 3000 Republicans of the northeastern Atlantic states gathered at the Astor Hotel under the auspices of the New York State Republicans to view their foremost advocate of the prairie states syndicate which stole the national meeting from the old guard.

Sunflowers Displace Orchids

Printed likenesses of Governor Landon hung on all sides of the grand ballroom, with its double tiers of boxes crowded with listeners to the last inch of space. The hall was gilded and the diners in formal attire, but the flowers on the long speakers' table were of the plain garden variety and the forthright Kansas sunflower glowed even from the most polished shirt front, while the Landon picture in the dinner programs was that of a smiling, coatless man on horseback waving his hat.

Mr. Hamilton disclaimed that it was the Kansas style of politics that captured the Republican National Convention in Cleveland from the old-line forces. It was not the Young Republicans who forced the surrender of the "Old Guard" at the "unbossed" meeting, he said, but the people who had asserted their right to dictate party policy in a party that had always been the people's party.

Face Another Great Mission

Castigating the "poison pen of paid propagandists," the "horde of political hirelings," "wanton flagrancy in expenditures," and "coercive penalties" as descriptive of the policies and methods being practiced by the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Hamilton said the Republicans this year held the "omen of victory."

They were, he said, committed, as in 1860 "to a program of human liberty and individual opportunity which have been proved to be the essential guarantees of a free life and a full life for the great body of men and women who wish to work and live without fear or favor as responsible citizens of a self-governing nation," and had candidates who seek "in all honesty to take effective steps toward spiritual contentment and mutual satisfaction."

"We shall not be contented with half-hearted action," he continued, "for the story must be carried into every home, factory, town and hamlet in the land.

No Horde of Job Holders

"We will not have great funds at our command; we will not have the existence of a horde of political hirelings fighting to save their jobs, but we will have the aid of unselfish thousands eager and anxious to carry the message and through their courage and support we shall hold the last lines of representative government and preserve the future of America."

In remarks by C. Wayland Brooks, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, who was toastmaster, Mr. Hamilton was introduced with many references to his Kansas background, the prairie beginnings of Abraham Lincoln and the Middle West as "the cradle and foundation of our form of civilization."

Praise for Knox

The figure of speech did not include a description of Col. Frank Knox, the party's candidate for Vice-President, but Mr. Hamilton repaired the omission with praise of the Chicago publisher who, "while the New Deal still rode high in power and in presumption, without the aid of public office to give him popular prestige, but with an abiding faith in the intelligence of the American people, dared to attack the philosophy and the fallacies of the Roosevelt Administration."

Colonel Knox had been as selfless as Governor Landon in refusing to create factionalism in Cleveland, Mr. Hamilton said, following a description of the "honesty and courage" of the Kansas Governor whose conception of what government should be was mirrored in the party platform, he asserted, with its "emphasis on equality, insistence on competent administration, realization of the direct connection between the policies of government and the life of every citizen."

When the People "Bossed"

The Cleveand meeting, Mr. Hamilton reiterated, subordinated personal ambition to motives of true patriotism, and he declared that political history would have to be rewritten from that date as a political meeting at which the only "boss" was the rank and file of the people.

The 1936 Republican platform, Mr. Hamilton said, was characterized by "a heartening realism and an insistence that Government and leadership in government be honest and competent," and the key to it lay, he said, in its opening premise dedicating the party to the welfare of American men and women and the future of youth as threatened for the first time by government itself.

The second major point, he continued, was its emphasis upon "the self-confidence of the people," as against a philosophy which holds that all of us "have no hope except to become the ward of an all-powerful government," and made the Republican declaration of principles the expression of a people, "weary of being belittled and discouraged and determined to reassert their rights and character as individuals."

Only Solution Is Jobs

"It is honest and forthright to state that the only permanent solution of the problem of unemployment is the absorption of the unemployed through the normal demands of industry and agriculture," he said to prolonged applause.

"The greatest indictment that can be leveled against Mr. Roosevelt is that he has allowed millions of men and women who wanted work to continue to subsist just above the starvation line while he pursued pet and peculiar policies of his own which every reliable employer in industry and honest leader in agriculture continued to assure him prevent any possible increase in available jobs."

The Republican pledge to restore the merit system, "that government officials may again be chosen on the basis of their ability to serve the public instead of in accordance with their ability to deliver votes," was a sign, Mr. Hamilton asserted, that the party was approaching realistically the problems "created by the incompetence and incoherence" of the present dispensation.

Final proof of the new realism achieved by the party, however, he continued, was had in its stand on the issue of old-age pensions, which frankly displayed to the public the connection between the benefits and the taxes that must support those benefits, in contrast with the "unworkable and delusive machinery" promised at Washington.

"While the Roosevelt plan seeks to create votes," he said, "the Republican plan seeks to create security."

Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts was introduced to the meeting as chairman of the eastern division of the Republican campaign committee, and Miss Natalie Couch, New York lawyer, head of the women's activities.

Others on the dais were: Mrs. Worthington Scranton, vice-chairman Republican National Committee; William B. Bell, chairman National Finance Committee; Charles D. Hilles and Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, New York's national committee members.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, president, National Republican Club; Mrs. Henry R. Caraway, president, Woman's National Republican Club; J. Kenneth Bradley, national director Young Republicans; Melvin C. Eaton, New York Republican chairman; Henry W. Jeffers, New Jersey Republican chairman; William Putnam, Connecticut Republican Ways and Means Committee; Mrs. Edna B. Conklin, national committee member, New Jersey; Lafayette B. Gleason, New York state secretary, and Clarence R. King, chairman New York executive committee.

Leaders of Rotary

© Harris & Ewing

Will R. Manier Jr.
Nashville, Tenn.

Ed R. Johnson
Roanoke, Va.

Mr. Johnson's Term as President of Rotary International, Now Meeting in Atlantic City, Expires July 1. Mr. Manier Is Unopposed for the Presidency of the Organization

Farm Employment Gain Is Reported

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 23

AN INCREASE in farm wages and employment was reported yesterday by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"A definite increase in farm employment of hired labor and an increase in the rate of wages paid this spring, compared with a year ago, is expected to continue throughout the summer," the bureau said.

During the spring, farm wages paid each month with board averaged $20.89 the country over, compared with $19.11 in April a year ago. There is usually an advance with the coming of the summer season.

Officer in Highway Worth Two in Bush, Auto Club Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 — A highway patrolman on the road is worth two in the bush, according to officials of the Keystone Automobile Club. Protesting against the "antiquated and unfair" practice of stationing officers in hidden nooks at the side of the road to take the numbers of passing speedsters, they point to the valuable preventive influence of the same officers when they are visibly occupied in patroling the roads.

The club has received a very large number of complaints from members who have received summonses by mail from small towns through which, some days before, they had passed above the posted limit of 20 or 25 miles an hour. The charge has usually been "reckless driving."

While reminding its members that the 20-mile speed-limit signs are erected for their own safety and the safety of others, and that the best way to avoid trouble is to observe these warnings, the club is urging police officials to work for safety along preventive more than punitive lines.

"The Vehicle Code makes a very definite distinction between exceeding the speed limit and reckless driving," said Harrison G. Kildare, counsel for the club, in a recent statement. "The motorist whose only offense is driving 25 miles an hour in a 20-mile zone has a perfect right to complain against being summoned as a reckless driver. In cases brought to our attention, drivers claimed to have proceeded in orderly line through the 'number' towns, only to get, a week or so later, a summons by registered mail accusing them of recklessness."

Ross Asks Nomination For Borah Senate Seat

BOISE, Idaho, June 23 (AP)—C Ben Ross, Idaho's ex-cowboy Governor, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate seat William E. Borah has held 30 years. Senator Borah told Idaho Republicans Thursday he would be "willing" to run again. Mr. Ross will have at least one other opponent in the Aug. 11 primary—Leslie Aker, prominant Boise attorney.

Sigmi Xi Prizes Are Awarded As Spur to Research

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., June 23—Award of two $1000 prizes for outstanding scientific research, presentation of a bronze memorial tablet marking the birthplace of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific fraternity, and a review of accomplishments with predictions of the future for physical sciences, featured concluding exercises Saturday of Sigma Xi and the American Association for the Advancement of Science in joint session at Cornell.

For excellence in biological research, $1000 went to Dr. Richard Edwin Shope of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. A check for an equal sum was handed to Prof. I. I. Rabi of Columbia University for work he has done on molecular beams, particularly on the magnetic moments of the proton and deuteron, the two simplest atomic nuclei.

A Spur to Research

The instructions framed by the executive committee of Sigma Xi to govern selection of the recipients of these awards, stipulated that they should be given to researchists who might still be considered young—as "not having arrived at the full measure of their stature in scientific research." Thus the awards were made as a stimulus to research in progress, rather than as a reward for past and completed achievement.

In all, 85 candidates were considered, 43 for the physical sciences and 42 for the biological. The two final award recipients were chosen by separate sub-committees.

The bronze plaque presented to Cornell by Sigma Xi is to remain at Ithaca because the fraternity was formed on the university campus, and because on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary it wished to leave some enduring memento of the occasion, for future generations.

Plaque Is Presented

The inscription reads: "Dedicated to Research in Science. Founded 1886 Cornell University. Semi-Centennial 1936—Erected By the National Society of Sigma Xi"

Dr. Willis R. Whitney, vice-president of the General Electric Company in charge of research, told assembled scientists that research is like fishing with a tiny scoop net in oceans of unfathomable depth and infinite area.

"We make the nets ourselves," he said, "and our catches often make a disordered pile, but we may orient them and fit them together as we do jigsaw puzzles. Then someone may give our puzzle one more dimension like depth, and we have a new necessity."

New Possibilities Disclosed

"It is impossible to anticipate science, its consequences and industrial developments, for it continually discloses new possibilities, most of which cannot be foreseen at all.

"The wisest man of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Francis Bacon, tried to describe the possible novelties which orderly research might disclose. He incorporated his prediction in a short story, "The New Atlantis," written to convince people of the value of experiment.

"It popularized science. He had already tried by the more pretentious publications, Advancement of Learning, and Novem Organum, to educate the people. He felt that he had shot over their heads. So the accidently discovered island in his popular story made use of such unheard of advantages as horseless carriages, sailless ships, submarines, human wings and so forth. He apparently exhausted himself by his suggestions of desirable but then undiscovered things. Even today, no one can exceed his number, it is so difficult to think in terms remote from experience."

A Boost to Research

"It may not have helped aeronautics much for Bacon to make his islanders fly like birds," said Dr. Whitney, "but he certainly gave research a first and lasting boost. He may not have written Shakespeare, but suspicion attached to him because he was so wise."

In conclusion the speaker interpreted Sigma Xi as not particularly interested in technical research—finding it not especially exciting. "What excites one is the discovery of new facts among the wonders of creation. What do we care about industrial uses of cosmic rays, for example? The wonderful thing is, that they exist and have such remarkable properties. They speak a new language, which by effort, we may learn."

Editors Discuss Radio Competition

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Representatives of the radio industry gathered today for further discussions of radio's future after being told there was no possibility of television broadcasting of the daily newspaper.

"Simply to take a newspaper page and transmit that would not be satisfactory," said A. H. Kirchhofer, managing editor of the Buffalo, N. Y., Evening News, and vice-president of a radio station owned by the newspaper.

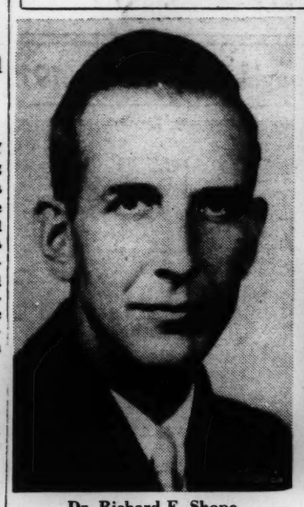
Mr. Kirchhofer yesterday told the conference called by the Federal Communications Commission, that still pictures or facsimile broadcasting must be developed as an independent public service supplementing sound broadcasting and newspapers.

He expressed the opinion that newspaper publishers who were "anxious" about radio competition did not understand it.

A spokesman for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Elisha Hanson, expressed a similar view. He said the association was "not opposed to the development of facsimile broadcasting or television because either or both might compete with newspapers."

Mr. Hanson said newspapers were "capable of meeting any competition that arises on a fair basis" but that they were concerned with "the basis of competition."

Research Brings Rewards



Dr. Richard E. Shope
Rockefeller Institute, Who Won the Sigma Xi Award in the Biological Sciences

Dr. I. I. Rabi
Columbia University, Winner of the Sigma Xi Award in the Physical Sciences

Mail Swamps Mrs. Landon

TOPEKA, Kan., June 23 (AP)—Mrs. Alfred M. Landon finds it exciting, but almost impossible, to answer all the personal mail she has received since her husband became the Republican presidential nominee.

"I read all my personal mail and have enjoyed it very much—letters from old school friends, people that I used to know and with whom I had lost touch," she said today.

"I couldn't estimate the number of letters. There have been hundreds, so many we are almost a day behind in opening the mail." It has left little time for recreation or other reading," she said smiling.

Looking forward to a Colorado vacation the family plans to start Wednesday, she said, "I just love it out there." Her ranch program is "ride and fish and sleep and read!"

Of the books she intends to read, Mrs. Landon said they were "mostly books that the Governor thought I would be interested in, dealing with present-day economic problems."

Mrs. Landon said she would take some books and toys for her children, Nancy Jo, 4, and Jack, 2½. "I will come home, of course, for the notification.

Youth on Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Fifteen per cent of youths between 16 and 25 years of age living in New York City are recipients of relief, according to the research bureau of the Welfare Council, made public today. About one-fifth of those on relief are attending school, the bureau revealed.

League Must Decide On Status of Negus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Despite the fact that League sanctions imposed on Italy are on their way out, the question of the status of Haile Selassie is still undecided and still facing Geneva as the Council and Assembly sessions approach.

League circles understand that Signor Benito Mussolini is preparing a list of 50-odd Ethiopian chiefs and notables, civil and religious, who have solemnly made their submission to Italian authorities and have sworn that in future they will recognize no other sovereign than King Victor Emmanuel.

It is obvious that such notification, made officially to the League, will raise in far more acute form than hitherto, the standing of the Negus and his representative in the League Assembly and Council.

Question of Authority

Legal opinion is divided. While it is impossible to ignore the expressed wishes of Ethiopian chiefs, even though they are as a result of a military victory and occupation, it seems nevertheless impossible to admit that one League state can swallow another.

The position of the Negus and his advisers undoubtedly is made more difficult, however. He would appear to be largely isolated from his own country and the question of executive authority there cannot long be suppressed or evaded. Is his departure equivalent to abdication? Does the present ceremonious submission of the chiefs constitute a legal repudiation of the Negus?

Depends on League Policy

The problem of the rival claims of Italy and the Negus to speak in the name of the Ethiopians must, therefore, now be faced. Although the matter is being studied in its strictly juridical aspect, it is clear that it is also a political question, and the answer will depend on the general policy of League powers.

Hints have been received here that the appointment of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Benito Mussolini's son-in-law, to the post of Foreign Minister in Italy, may change the relations of Italy to the League. Signor Mussolini has been his own Foreign Minister and therefore Italy has sent a delegate to Geneva in the person of Baron Pompeo Aloisi, without plenipotentiary powers.

Pressure for Choice

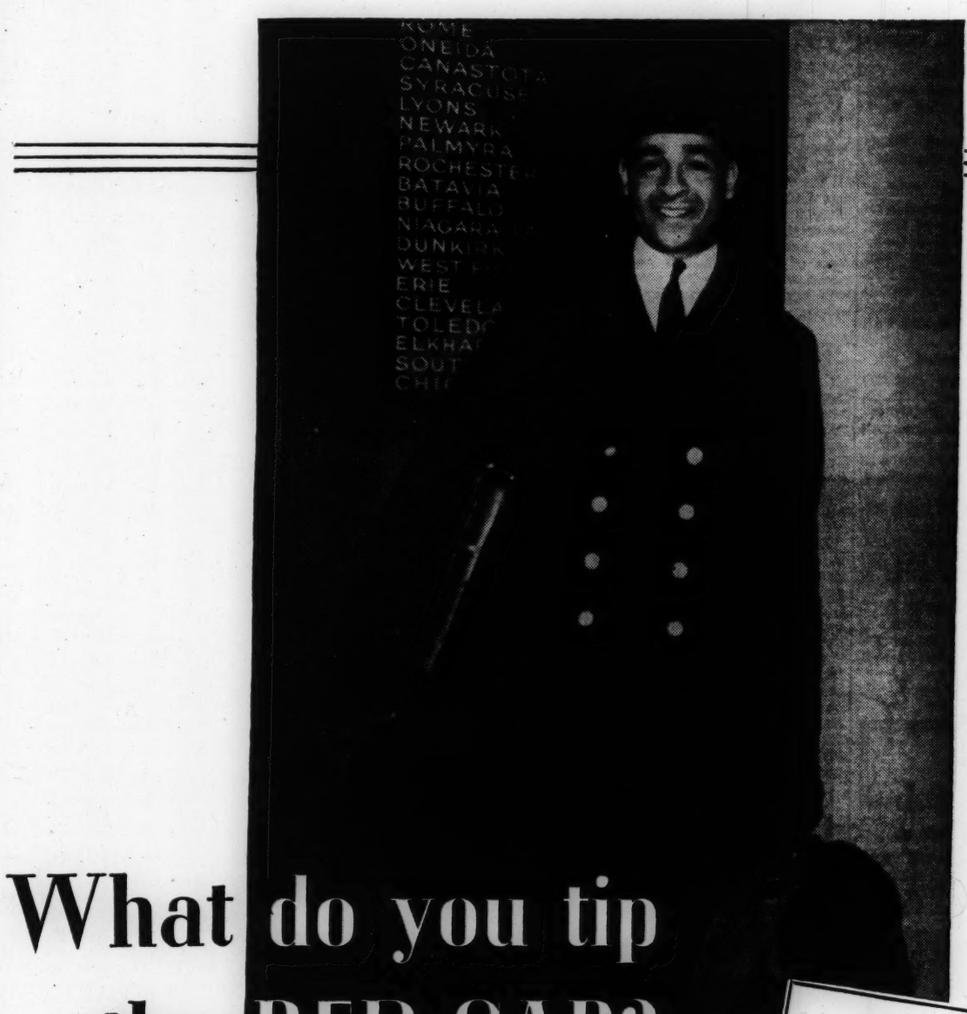
As many countries, including France, Great Britain, and Russia, have been represented by their Foreign Ministers, Baron Aloisi was scarcely on a footing of equality, and it was known that he was obliged to refer everything to Rome. It is believed the present move will strengthen Italy's influence in the Council.

This intimation would seem to imply the continued hope of Italian representation in forthcoming meetings at Geneva. Efforts are being pursued to compel the League to make plain its choice between the dethroned Negus, whose chiefs have deserted him, and the new Foreign Minister of Italy.

Convention Musicians Provide Against Discord

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—After hours of rehearsal, Lieut. Joseph Frankel, convention band leader, and Jeanette Hollenback, organist, think they can start and end the same piece of music at the same time.

It was no easy job working it out. Frankel's band is in the rear gallery. Miss Hollenback's console is out of sight under the stage. By rigging up a telephone between the two and getting the hang of how long it takes the band music to travel from the back to the front of the hall and the organ music vice versa, they reached near-perfection.



What do you tip the RED-CAP?

TIPPING is a daily — and sometimes it seems hourly — practice of those who travel. How much should you give the Pullman porter, how much the deck steward on shipboard and what about the servants in homes you visit? These are often moot questions, so Delineator — always alert to give authentic facts to its readers — has an article, "Tips on Tipping," that you will find interesting reading in the July issue. It is just one of many features of a magazine that is teeming with facts, fiction and fashions.

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Back to the Ducks
Little Lost Love
Three of a Kind
The Doughnut Duchess

DELINEATOR

New England Golfer Three Under Par in Britain—Early Defeat for Mrs. Fabyan

Helen Jacobs Easy Winner At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 23 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, United States champion and runner-up at Wimbledon last year, dropped only one game as she defeated Miss M. Cable, little-known British player, in the first round of the All-England Tennis Championships today. The scores were 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Jacobs, who had been playing far below her form, looked invincible as she opened a bid for the title she has never held. Last year she was beaten by Helen Wills Moody in the finals.

Dorothy Andrus of New York and Stamford, Conn., also won her first-round match, defeating Miss Gethin-Harry of England, 6—4, 8—6.

David Jones, former Columbia University ace, paired with Daniel Prenn, former German Davis Cup star, to defeat Eric Filby and Donald Cook of England, in a first-round match, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist, Australian Davis Cup combination, also came through with a straight-set victory. They eliminated the Czechoslovakian team of Ladislaus Hecht and J. Caska, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Marieluis Horn of Germany eliminated Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., 6—3, 7—5, in the first round today

The methodical German woman lacked Mrs Fabyan's dash and fire but kept pelting the ball back at her in robot fashion. The American uncorked every shot in her repertoire, a dazzling series of choke shots and sliced forehands, but the German player returned practically everything that came her way.

Mrs. Fabyan, previously regarded as one of America's brightest hopes for the title relinquished by Helen Wills Moody, obviously was off her game. She double-faulted repeatedly and overshot the baseline consistently.

Miss Stammers Wins

Katherine Stammers, one of the British favorites, eliminated Vera King, 6—1, 6—2.

Jean Saunders defeated Peggy Scriven in an all-British encounter, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

Vivian McGrath and Clifford Sproule of Australia eliminated John Olliff and P. D. B Spence of Great Britain, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2.

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, veteran American combination, easily won their first-round match in the doubles, defeating the Hungarian team of Gabrowitz and Van Planner, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Round Extended

A crofd of 15,000 saw Dorothy Round of England, seeded No. 1, come through with a first-round victory over Betty Nuthall but not until the latter had given her more highly regarded opponent a scare in the first set. The scores were 9—7, 6—3.

Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia, American Wightman Cup doubles player, was the second United States invader to fall. She was eliminated by Billy Yorke of England, 6—3, 6—4

The Canadian team of Laird Watt and Robert Murray fell before the steady playing of Donald Butler and Dick Ritchie of England, losing 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Sporting Around The Hub

Clark's Committee System

THREE coaches opened their courses of instruction at Northeastern yesterday—Potsy Clark of the Detroit Lions dwelling upon generalities, Tad Wieman of Princeton featuring line-blocking technique, and Clare Bee of Long Island University explaining basketball.

Staff Photo
Potsy Clark

Wieman was purely technical, and it was easy to see that the Tigers have well-drilled linemen who should know their jobs. Clark revealed an amazing system of committees formed among the players to handle everything from judging recruits to entertainment. If the system did not come from Potsy Clark and did not operate successfully with the professional team, it would sound unbelievable.

Clare Bee bubbled basketball. He gave the impression of being exceptionally well versed in the court game, as well as being well versed in the style of game played all over the country. He is positive in ideas, critical of innovations and basically sound in argument. Following his lecture he displayed movies. The balance of the week class instruction will be demonstrated on the gym floor.

Where to Dine

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Excellent Food Popular Prices
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First Clean Sweep at Poughkeepsie Since 1912

International
Varsity Crew of Washington Which Won Feature Race After Huskie Freshmen and Junior Varsity Had Triumphed Earlier in Day

Washington Is Triple Winner On the Hudson

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23—Time and tide may wait for no man, but the twin dictators certainly kept a lot of oarsmen and others waiting yesterday, as the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association was staged on the Hudson opposite here. The tide was the first and worst offender, insisting that his convenience made it impossible to hold the first race before 6 o'clock daylight, with the other and more important ones coming close to darkness.

Then time took a hand, and with the final race delayed beyond the scheduled time, and the official timers dallying until after dark before the official anouncement was made, the regatta ended in a gloom for all but the oarsmen of the University of Washington and their coach, Alvin Ulbrickson, as they swept the river for the first time, winning all three races.

Washington, with the outside course in the freshman and varsity races, and next to outside in the Jayvee, found the tide conditions to their liking, with the water smooth all the way, and the strength of the tide helping them in the first two. They used the slowest stroke of all the crews, yet managed to hold their own against the more vigorous efforts of California, the leading favorite, and Navy, which showed very well, and simply ran away from the others.

Great Varsity Race

Their greatest performance came in the varsity race, when their coach, on the observation train, showed signs of uneasiness as they approached the first bridge at three miles, in fourth position, trailing not only the leaders, California and Navy, who had been locked in a see-saw for first place from the first mile, but also trailing Columbia, which was rowing steadily close behind, within hailing distance.

At this point the Hunkies launched the finest sprint seen on the Hudson in many seasons, and sweeping close to the Poughkeepsie shore, gradually wore down the others, catching Columbia at the first bridge and gaining on the leaders steadily, until a brilliant dash in the final quarter mile carried them past California to win by three quarters of a length, with Navy in third place, half a length further back. Columbia kept well up until the end, about two lengths behind the midshipmen.

Columbia Surprises

Both the other Washington victories were runaway affairs, with the Huskies fighting off the California freshmen in the first race, to win with a final sprint, just as their elder brothers did in the varsity, while with the other Pacific coast college an absentee in the jayvee, Navy was distanced early, and trailed after the first mile.

Summary of the I. R. A. Races

Varsity Race—Four Miles

	Time
1—Washington	19:09 3-5
2—California	19:13 2-5
3—Navy	19:16 4-5
4—Columbia	19:27 1-5
5—Cornell	19:34 3-5
6—Pennsylvania	19:37 4-5
7—Syracuse	19:44 4-5

Jayvee Race—Three Miles

	Time
1—Washington	14:42 1-5
2—Navy	14:53 3-5
3—Cornell	14:59 4-5
4—Columbia	15:22 2-5
5—Syracuse	15:25 3-5

Freshman Race—Two Miles

	Time
1—Washington	10:10 3-5
2—California	10:23 2-5
3—Navy	10:31 4-5
4—Cornell	10:33 1-5
5—Syracuse	10:36 2-5
6—Columbia	10:54

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Players	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehrig, Yankees	61	240	75	94	.392
Sullivan, Indians	41	142	18	54	.380
S. Martin, Cards	51	178	47	66	.371
Appling, White Sox	44	164	28	60	.366
Jordan, Bees	65	265	44	96	.362
J. Moore, Phillies	45	174	40	63	.302

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	38	23	.623
Chicago	35	23	.603
Pittsburgh	35	25	.583
New York	33	26	.559
Cincinnati	30	30	.500
Boston	30	33	.476
Philadelphia	21	41	.339
Brooklyn	21	42	.333

Results June 22.
Boston 5, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 6.
New York 11, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	20	.672
Boston	36	26	.581
Cleveland	31	30	.508
Detroit	32	31	.508
Washington	31	31	.500
Chicago	28	31	.475
Philadelphia	23	36	.390
St. Louis	20	37	.351

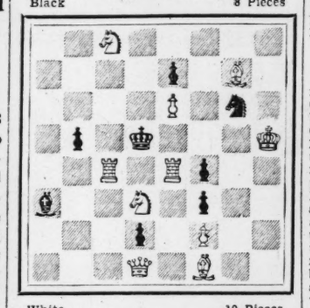
Results June 22
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 8, Boston 7.
New York 9, Chicago 6.
Washington at St. Louis, rain.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1837
By D. T. Brock

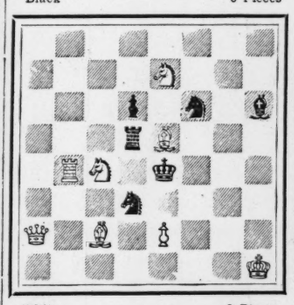
Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Second prize, Literary Digest, 1903, by one of the greatest composers Illinois ever produced. The key is surprising.)

Problem No. 1838
By D. T. Brock

Black 6 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 1880-1881)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1835. Q-Q4
No. 1836. 1. Q-Kt8 K-Q5
2. Q-K5ch
1. ——— B-B4
2. Kt-R2ch
1. ——— K-Q7
2. Kt-B4ch
1. ——— Kt-Q3
2. Kt-Qch
1. ——— KtxP
2. Kt(Kt4)-Q5ch
1. ——— PxKt
2. Q-K5ch
1. ——— R-Kt4
2. QxP

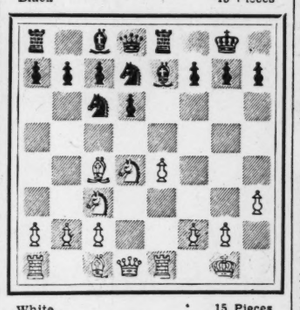
End-Game No. 309. White wins: 1 KtxP, KxKt; 2 Q-R5ch, K-Kt (K-B; 3 BxP, or K-K2; 3 Q-Kt6ch, R-B; 4 BxP, PxB; 5 QR-Kch); 3 RxKt, R-K5ch; 4 R-B, RxRch; 5 BxR, B-B; 6 BxP, Q-B3; 7 B-Kt5, Q-B4; 8 Kt-Q6, BxKt; 9 B-B4ch, B-K3; 10 R-KB, and wins.

End-Game

This winning combination in this position is somewhat unusual, and was in fact overlooked by Tarrasch in a simultaneous at Frankfort in 1912. The winner, W. von Holzhausen, did not, however, miss the decisive continuation.

End-Game No. 310

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces
White to play and win

"Capa" Wins at Moscow

Not since 1927 in New York has Capablanca won a major tournament. In the interim he lost his world's title, and even his stanchest supporters wondered if he were not slipping. Perhaps he has, but Moscow, 1936, would not indicate so. Of ten masters, five foreign and five Soviet, he alone was undefeated, even Lasker, whom he dethroned as world's champion, and Botwinnik, second-place winner, Soviet champion, losing to him. This was a double-round affair, but only two players, Flohr and Lowenfisch, were able to draw both games. All others lost at least one game to the irresistible Cuban.

The Final Standing

	Won	Lost	Dr'wn	Won	Lost
				—Totals—	
Capablanca	8	0	10	13	5
Botwinnik	7	1	10	12	6
Flohr	5	4	9	9½	8½
Lilienthal	3	3	12	9	9
Ragosin	3	4	11	8½	9½
Lasker	3	5	10	8	10
Eliskases	2	5	11	7½	10½
Loewenfisch	2	5	11	7½	10½
Kan	2	5	11	7½	10½
Rjumin	2	5	11	7½	10½

Nottingham

The competitors in the masters' tournament at Nottingham are Euwe, Alekhine, Capablanca, Flohr, Botwinnik, Bogoljubow, Vidmar, Tartakower, Fine, Reshevsky, Sir George Thomas, Winter, H. Tylor and C. H. Alexander. Dr. Lasker had been mentioned, but apparently has declined. During the Moscow tournament, above, his play showed signs of strain, so that perhaps in view of his 20-odd years of seniority he decided to remain on the sidelines. In any case, the list is formidable and the only absentees that come to mind are Spielmann and a Swedish representative, Stahlberg or Lundin. If Capablanca wins this tournament, he certainly should be given preference in the next world's championship match, but will probably have to wait for the Euwe-Alekhine return match scheduled for next year.

Flohr played badly in the early part of the Moscow tournament, losing four games. The game below shows him never really overcoming an inferior opening.

Sicilian Defense

Kan White	Flohr Black	Kan White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	22 R-K	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
3 P-Q4	PxP	24 KPxKt	B-R3
4 KtxP	Q-B2	25 B-B2	BxBch
5 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt	26 RxB	PxP
6 P-QB4	Kt-B3	27 B-Kt4	R-QKt
7 Kt(Kt5)-B3	P-K3	29 BxKt	RxB
8 B-K3	B-K2	29 Q-R3	R-K
9 B-K2	Castles	30 R(K)-KB	R(Q2)-K2
10 Castles	R-Q	31 RxP	Q-B
11 P-QR3	P-QKt3	32 Q-R5	Q-Q2
12 P-QKt4	B-Kt2	33 P-Kt5	PxP
13 P-B4	P-Q3	34 KtxP	B-R2
14 R-R2	Q-B	35 Kt-Q4	P-Kt3
15 B-B3	Kt-Kt	36 Q-Kt5	R-K8
16 Q-Kt3	QKt-Q2	37 Kt-B5	RxRch
17 KR-Q	P-QR3	38 RxR	R-K4
18 QR-Q2	Q-B2	39 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
19 P-QR4	QR-B	40 Q-B4	BxP
20 Kt-R3	Q-Kt	41 Kt-Kt4	Resigns
21 B-Q4	Q-R		

Schoolboys Open Five Days of Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 23—With 23 schools entered, the seventh annual Interscholastic Yacht Racing Association regatta got under way here yesterday afternoon. Sixteen crews, racing in two divisions, sailed under the auspices of the Beverly Yacht Club to open the five-day racing program. St. Paul's, 1935 winners, triumphed in the first division, while Belmont Hill, in the second division, also won the first of its three-race preliminaries.

Today, the third division, composed of the seven remaining schools, started their first race. The schools are divided into three divisions for three preliminary races, after which the two leading crews in each division meet in the final round scheduled for Thursday.

Gene Sarazen Posts Fine 71 In First Round

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 23 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, the chief American contender, posted a fine 71, three under par for the Hoylake layout, for the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round of the British open golf championship today.

Sarazen, winner of the title in 1932 at Sandwich, had all his shots under control on the first nine, but only an amazing putting touch saved him coming home. He was in trouble on almost every hole on the last nine, mainly because he couldn't control his wood shots, but his putts were dropping in uncanny fashion. All told he had eight one-putt greens.

Wallasey Is Easier

His excellent score left Sarazen in a comfortable position as far as qualifying for the championship proper is concerned. He can afford to take things easy tomorrow when he plays the second 18 holes of the qualifying round over the neighboring Wallasey layout, much easier than Hoylake.

Half the field was playing the first half of the 36-hole qualifying round on Hoylake while the other half turned the shorter Wallasey layout. This procedure will be reversed for the second 18-hole qualifying round tomorrow.

The low 100 and ties will start play in the championship proper Thursday. One 18-hole round will be played Thursday and another Friday, after which the low 60 and ties will play the final 36 holes Saturday.

Shares Early Lead

At 71, Sarazen shared the early lead with Allan Dailey of Great Britain among those who were playing at Hoylake today. At Wallasey, Bert Gadd's 68, three under par, was the best score. Joe Ezar, trick shot star from Texas, used up 75 strokes on this course.

Jack McLean, Scottish amateur, found Hoylake a tough trial and wound up with 80, 40 each way.

At Wallasey, D. J. Reed of Great Britain was around in 35—36—71; E. W. Jarman in 37—37—74; Syd Easterbrook in 37—38—75; R. A. Whitcombe in 39—37—76, and Abe Mitchell in 38—40—78.

Other scores included: At Hoylake, Ernest Smith, Great Britain, 36—37—73; Alf Padgham, Great Britain, 39—36—75; Angel de la Torre, Spain, 41—38—79; Charles and Ernest Whitcombe, British internationalists, 38—36—74 and 38—37—75, respectively.

Steady Golf

Ted Turner of Pine Valley, N. J., played steady golf for a 74 over Wallasey. He holed a 20-footer for a birdie at the sixth. The fourteenth was his only bad hole. He was bunkered from the tee there and needed two to escape, finally winding up with a six.

Willie Goggin, San Francisco pro, posted a 77 over Hoylake. Goggin did poorly with his putts on the first nine, but came back in steady fashion.

Robert Sweeny, American-born resident of London, who made a fine showing in the recent British Amateur championship, scratched his entry from the open.

T. Dennis Boardman of South Hamilton, Mass., wound up with a 79 at Wallasey. He was erratic all the way and three-putted four greens. The two 6s on his card he ascribed to "my own stupidity." Boardman will sail for home Friday night and thus will not play in the final 36 holes, even if he qualifies.

Percy Alliss, veteran British Ryder Cup star, took the lead at Hoylake with a 5 under par 69. Alliss went out in 32, with birdies on the second, fifth, seventh and eighth holes and clipped a stroke off regulation figures on the incoming side.

Big Archie Compston toured the Wallasey course in 70, one under par, fashioned from an outgoing 36 and an incoming 34. Jim Ferrier, Australian star who was a finalist in the British amateur championship this year, posted a 41-36-77 at Hoylake.

Henry Cotton, whose opening round 67 was washed out of the records by yesterday's electrical storm, came back to score a sensational 68 over the tough Hoylake layout.

U. S. Golfer Uses 35-Year-Old Putter

By the Associated Press

Hoylake, Eng., June 23

GENE SARAZEN reached back into the dim golfing past for the putter he used with such deadly effect in the British open golf championship today.

For his work on the greens, Gene used a 35-year-old brassie-head putter made by A. F. MacFie, winner of the British amateur title at Hoylake in 1885. Sarazen borrowed the club from a local player.

Albert Horton Retains His R. I. Temnis Crown

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23 (AP)—Albert Horton 3d of this city successfully defended his Rhode Island clay court singles crown by defeating Melvin Tarpley, Florida collegian, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0, at the East Side Tennis Club here yesterday.

Horton displayed some of the best tennis he has shown this year to stop Tarpley. Pressed in the second set, Horton rallied to win 6—3 and then won an easy love set.

Ray Chace, former Brown University tennis captain, and Charlie Swanson of Pawtucket, R. I., upset the favored pair of Albert Horton 3d and C. Newton Kraus, both of this city, to win the Rhode Island men's clay court doubles' title.

The victors waged an uphill fight to down their rivals in five thrilling sets, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4.

Former College Stars Will Portray Old-Time Ball Game

By Edwin Rumill

Tomorrow's National League anniversary baseball game at the Beehive may be governed by rules of 1876, the league's first year of existence, but the arms, legs and brains of the athletes wearing the old-time uniforms will be the 1936 model, mostly former college stars.

Bob Quinn, president of the Bees, achieved this combination through the co-operation of William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Commission, and the able field work of William M. "Bill" Mullen, Director of Playgrounds.

The two teams were picked after about 35 former university athletes had taken a written examination on the subject of the 1876 rule book. The purpose of the examination was to assure fans that every man on the field tomorrow will be thoroughly schooled and well capable of playing the 1876 game just as fast and as skillful as it was played 60 years ago. It will be a real ball game, with swift pitching, hard hitting and fast running.

Wright Helps

George Wright and Tommy Bond, the two Boston residents who were National League players during the 1876 season, have helped coach Mullen's group, which has practiced at National League Field for almost two weeks. Both veterans have offered many suggestions that should help make the game a better exhibition and give local diamond fans an opportunity to judge for themselves the rapid development of the sport.

The program tomorrow starts with a luncheon at the Copley Plaza Hotel, at which Mr. Quinn will be host to a party of old-time ball players from the New England section, and also officials of the senior circuit, including President Ford Frick. A parade from the hotel to the ball park featuring old-fashioned horse-drawn barouches and with 1876 tunes by a band will follow the luncheon. The 1876 game will precede the regularly scheduled contest between the Bees and Chicago Cubs.

The Bees, incidentally, continued their success against western clubs yesterday by winning the opener of the Chicago series, 5 to 1, behind the seven-hit pitching of slow-moving Ray Benge. The Cardinals, the Reds or the Cubs—it seems to make little difference to the hustling Bees how big their opponent. The locals just take each team in stride.

The baseball "experts" have had to laugh off several embarrassing predictions this season and one of them is the almost unanimous forecast that the Bees would finish in the National League cellar. At the present time the locals aren't threatening to overtake any of the first division occupants—at least not until they have caught up with the Reds; but it is a fact that they are far removed from the cellar.

Bees Beat Carleton

Yesterday's triumph over the Cubs was particularly pleasing because in winning, the Bees defeated Tex Carleton, the rangy right-hander who has caused plenty of trouble for Bill McKechnie during the past three seasons. Since the beginning of the 1934 campaign, Carleton had beaten Boston 14 times in 15 attempts. This string would have been unbroken if Fred Frankhouse hadn't won a hurling duel from "Tex" on May 21, 1935, at Wrigley Field, Chicago.

When the Cincinnati Reds also triumphed yesterday, the Bees failed to move closer to the top of the second division. The locals lost considerable ground on their last western invasion and it takes consistent winning to make up this deficit. This morning the Bees stood 1½ games away from the fifth-place Reds and five contests behind the Giants, who stand fourth.

Wally Berger made only one hit yesterday, but that was a home run in the first inning with two mates on the bases. After that four-bagger, Wally's ninth of the season, the Cubs didn't have a chance against the tantalizing pitching of Ray Benge. It was Ray's sixth victory. He has lost five games.

The Olympic Games of 1936

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The eleventh installment of that great adventure story, the Modern Olympic Games, will be appearing shortly. As soon as the 1936 meeting here, Aug. 1-16, has run its course. And one can safely predict that it will be even more gripping than the 10 that have gone before.

Outside Britain, America and certain British lands overseas, athletic competition was a small thing when the author of the Modern Olympic Games put the first installment on the press in 1896. He was Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French nobleman who had studied the character-building effects of games-playing at English public schools.

For the second installment in the Olympic serial, that of 1900, the scene moved to Paris, which might have been expected in view of all that a Frenchman had done to bring the games into being. And, for the third, it shifted away across the Atlantic in 1904 to St. Louis, U. S. A. The Americans swept the board on that occasion; but theirs was a hollow triumph, as very few European competitors could make the journey.

London Stages Fourth

Chapter Four takes us to London and shows a great change in the character of the Olympic Games. The Englishman's catholic taste in sport found reflection in the program of the 1908 festival, which comprised almost every athletic diversion in vogue at that time. This policy did not conform quite to Baron Pierre de Coubertin's view and the games at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1921 were planned on a rather less ambitious scale.

The sixth installment, like certain works of the late Mr. Euclid, was lost. It was to have been produced in 1916, but at that time the guns heard in Europe were not starters' guns and the smoke of war blotted out for a while the goal of international friendship toward which the Olympic movement was trying to find its way. In 1920, the Olympic authorities resumed their quest, at Antwerp, in a Belgium still heavily scarred by four years' fighting.

It was not easy for nations to send athletic teams abroad at that time, for money was tight and the memory of the games that lingered with the public was chiefly the memory of certain less harmonious episodes. But there was a notable rally round, as there was most emphatically at Paris in 1924. By then the program had expanded to, or even beyond, its 1908 proportions, and it has stayed that way since.

Tenth at Los Angeles

In 1928 at Amsterdam, Germany, hitherto debarred from Olympic competition, entered the lists once more.

The Games of the Tenth Olympiad in 1932 set up a fresh standard of organization. America, long renowned as the most powerful Olympic contender, especially in track and field events, entertained representatives from many countries at Los Angeles, U. S. A. In the favorable climate of California, performances of outstanding merit were realized. But more significant, perhaps, was the real accomplishment, for the first time, of what had previously been at best a half-realized plan, a comprehensive Olympic Village, an international township in miniature where the Americans, the Japanese, the British, the Italians, the French, the Germans and all the rest lived as one happy family.

The Olympic Schedule

Track and field athletics, Aug. 2-9.
Wrestling, Aug. 2-9.
Modern pentathlon, Aug. 2-6.
Fencing, Aug. 2-15.
Field hockey, Aug. 2-14.
Weight lifting, Aug. 2, 3, and 5.
Association football, Aug. 3-8, 10, 11, 13 and 15.
Pony polo, Aug. 3-8.
Yachting, Aug. 4-10.
Shooting, Aug. 6-8.
Handball, Aug. 6-8, 10, 12 and 14.
Cycling, Aug. 6-8, and 10.
Canoeing, Aug. 7-8.
Swimming, Aug. 8-15.
Basketball, Aug. 8-14.
Gymnastics, Aug. 10-12.
Boxing, Aug. 10-12, 13, 14 and 15.
Rowing, Aug. 11-13 and 14.
Horse riding, Aug. 12-16.

The way the Olympic tale is likely to shape up under these various headings will be discussed in subsequent articles of this series.

Yale and Tigers Lead Michigan In Golf Tourney

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—Charles (Chuck) Kocsis and his Michigan mates had a lot of work to do today on the far-reaching North Shore course in their battle to win a third straight national intercollegiate golf championship.

Favored to repeat, and with Kocsis, who topped the amateur delegation in the national open tournament, a leading threat to ascend to the individual title honors, the Wolverines found themselves in a third place tie with Notre Dame and Texas, trailing Yale and Princeton. The Blue, led by Paul Jamison of St. Louis and Herbert Eshelman of Lancaster, Penna., who tied for first with Louisiana State's Freddy Haas and Harvard's Lynford Lardner of Oconomowoc, Wis., had a four-man total of 306 strokes. Princeton followed three strokes back, with Michigan, Texas and Notre Dame running even at 315.

Guibord Defeated In First Round

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—Paul Guibord of Dartmouth, seeded No. 4 and considered a strong contender for the individual title, was eliminated from the singles competition as the national intercollegiate tennis championships opened at Northwestern University yesterday.

Guibord lost to John Shostrom of the University of Chicago, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, the Maroon netman proving steadier than his opponent in all departments. Guibord was the only seeded player to fall by the wayside in the first day's play. The other selected competitors to advance were Ernest Sutter, Tulane, No. 1; Vernon John, So. California, 2; Russell Ball, Northwestern, 3; Charles Carr, So. California, 5; George Ball, Northwestern, 6; Dick Bennett, California, 7; Ben Dey, Stanford, 8; Ralph Minnich, Princeton, 9, and Norman Bickel, Chicago, 10.

Great Sprint Field At Stadium Tryouts

William J. Bingham, chairman, announced today the entries of Ed Mason of Pittsburgh, Intercollegiate 100 meters champion; Rozia Singletary of St. Augustin College, Raleigh, N. C.; Ben Johnson, great Columbia sprinter of a year ago; Ed Daigle of Loyola University, New Orleans; Newell Robinson of Wiley College, Houston, Texas; William Hopkins of Virginia, and Ruben Malave of Puerto Rico, as athletes already entered in the sprints to compete against the great Eulace Peacock at the Stadium, Friday and Saturday, for the right to participate in the final Olympic tryouts at Randall's Island.

Barry Defeats Phelps

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Lou Barry won the English sculling championship yesterday, rowing the 4¼-mile Putney to Mortlake course along the River Thames in 24m. 50s. and beating Ted Phelps, defending titleholder, by 10 lengths.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Many Athletes Meeting Requirements

WHEN William J. Bingham, manager of the United States Olympic track and field team, gave out the standards which would be required of an athlete before he entered the semifinals of the tryouts for the American squad, he set performances which were of a very high order. In fact they were so exacting that it was generally believed those who would be able to qualify would be few and far between but the colleges of the United States have developed such a brilliant lot of athletes that even the most optimistic followers of Uncle Sam's coming Olympic team cannot help being surprised over the number who have been able to meet or surpass those standards.

Bill Graber
U. S. Pole Vaulter

All Kinds of Records Fall

The National Collegiate A. A. meet in Chicago last Saturday brought to a close the college track and field season of 1936 and, as was generally predicted, it furnished one of the greatest meets, so far as performances were concerned, ever held in this or any country. The winner of every event on the program hung up a performance that met the requirements set by Bingham and we will be greatly surprised if a number of Olympic titles are not won by winners in that meet. There are a number of athletes in other parts of the country who will be qualifying this week end for the finals at Randall's Island. Some of these will surpass the performances of some of the N. C. A. A., title holders; but we believe that a majority of the N. C. A. A. winners will be found in the squad which sails on the S. S. Manhattan next month.

Only One Event Not Above Standard

It is interesting to note that in only one event did the winner fail to better the standard which had been set for an Olympic semifinal. That was in the 200-meter dash which was won by Jesse Owens, Ohio State University captain and star. He won that event in 21.3s., just equaling the standard set, and the only reason he did not better it was undoubtedly because he was not forced to extend himself. In the three other events which he won he bettered the world's record for the 100 meters and the standard by six tenths of a second, and in the running broad jump he bettered the standard by 1ft. 10⅞in. There was no standard for the 220-yard hurdles, as that event is not on the Olympic program. A day's work which indicates that he will come pretty close to being a triple winner at Berlin next August.

Other Standards Bettered

When it comes to the other events, all the standards fell by the wayside. The 400-meter winner was 2.2s. under the mark; the 800-meter 3s. under; the 1500-meter 7s. under; the 5000-meter 21.5s. under; the 110-meter hurdles 7s. under, and the 400-meter hurdles 2.6s. under. This is, indeed, a remarkable showing, and it is going to take a super-athlete to better any of these marks at Randall's Island.

Coming to the field events, the performances were also far better than requirements. Kenneth Carpenter of Southern California bettered the requirement for the discus throw by 28 feet, Alton Terry bettered the javelin throw requirement by 26ft. 2¾in., while Owens's broad jump was, as stated above, over the standard. The pole vault was 7¼in. over, the 16-pound shotput 2ft. 5½in., the high jump 2⅛in., and the running hop, step and jump 1ft. 5⅛in. over. Yes, America's prospects of retaining the track and field championship of the Olympic Games grow ever brighter.

Holmes Sets New Record

IRVINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Bill Holmes of Brewster, N. Y., set a new track record in the 20-lap feature event of a midget auto racing program last night at Olympic Park Stadium. Holmes was timed in 5:48.3. Bill Morrissey of Newark took second place, with Harold Burdgett of Newark third. Morrissey and Bill Schindler of Goshen, N. Y., also set track marks in other events.

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British Disavow Italy's Right To Annex Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The acceptance of Fulvio Suvich as Italy's new Ambassador at Washington will not constitute American recognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia, according to reliable information here.

The State Department has informed the Italian Government that the appointment of Dr. Suvich to succeed Augusto Rosso as Ambassador to the United States is acceptable to the Roosevelt Administration. But it was also intimated here that previous to the acceptance of the Suvich appointment a definite understanding was reached between Rome and Washington on its wording.

The credentials will be in the name of "The King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia," Victor Emmanuel's new title since the decree annexing Ethiopia. But it is understood the acceptance will recognize the title only of "King of Italy."

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the British Government does not recognize Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

Questioned by members of the House concerning the Government's stand on this question, Mr. Eden replied:

"His Majesty's Government has no intention at the forthcoming meeting of the League of proposing or assenting to the recognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

Pact of Paris Cited

Mr. Eden told the House last week Great Britain would move at Geneva for the abolition of the League of Nations sanctions against Italy.

A member asked whether Great Britain would consult the United States and other signatories of the Pact of Paris "with a view to appropriate action being taken to deal with the breach by Italy of the obligations under the treaty." Mr. Eden replied: "No, sir."

Arms From Sudan Barred

The Foreign Secretary disclosed that Great Britain had shut off the supply of arms from the Sudan into western Ethiopia, where, he said, so far as the Government knows, the territory is in the hands of the Galla tribesmen, hostile to the Haile Selassie regime.

Mr. Eden said that therefore Great Britain had decided it "could not take the responsibility for allowing arms to go across the frontier which might result in local strife within the (Ethiopian) Empire without helping the Emperor (Haile Selassie) in any way whatever."

Simultaneously with Mr. Eden's statement in the House of Commons, the Ethiopian Legation announced that Ras Makonnen, former commander on the Ogaden front, had arrived at Cairo after visiting Haile Selassie in London and was "going to Gore to resume his duties as Governor of the Province."

Inquiry on Helgoland

The Government has instituted an inquiry into a reported refortification of Helgoland by Germany.

Mr. Eden told the House of Commons: "I have seen reports that Helgoland is being fortified in contravention of the Versailles Treaty and I am making inquiries."

Helgoland, an island in the North Sea, was heavily fortified by Germany previous to the World War and served as a naval base during the war. The Versailles Treaty, by which peace was concluded, specified that Helgoland should not in the future be fortified.

Ethiopian War at End Declared by Roosevelt In Lifting Embargoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The United States, which took the lead among the nations of the world in declaring that a state of war existed between Italy and Ethiopia, took the lead again over the week end here in declaring that that war was at an end.

This step was taken by President Roosevelt in a proclamation lifting the restrictions on American trade with Italy and Ethiopia. The embargo and other restrictions on American commercial and financial relations with the belligerents were imposed under mandatory terms of neutrality law.

Recognition Not Involved

Their removal is also in conformity with provisions that they shall be removed when it is established as a fact that the state of war has ceased to exist. In his proclamation the President said it had been ascertained that war had "ceased to exist."

Since the stated purpose of the Neutrality Act is to safeguard American neutrality by preventing the development of an economic interest in the outcome of war, as distinct from the punitive purpose of League of Nations sanctions, the lifting of the embargo has no relation to the American attitude toward the conquest of Ethiopia.

In this connection it is made clear in diplomatic circles that the American policy of nonrecognition of the fruits of aggressive conquest remains unchanged.

Little Trade With Ethiopia

Termination of this first application of the neutrality law served to draw attention here to the questionable merits of the present form of the act which represents a compromise between the isolationist and the internationalist points of view—achieving the full objective of neither.

On the one hand it did not serve to shut off to any significant extent American trade with Italy as the internationalists, with an eye toward aiding League sanctions, desired.

On the other hand, in view of the fact that there was no real American trade with Ethiopia before the war started, it gave the appearance of discrimination against Italy resulting in strained relations and an impression—not altogether at variance with desires at the State Department—that American policy was in fact if not in theory seeking to aid the League.

Restrictions Removed

The President's proclamation lifted, in addition to the embargo on arms, the following other restraints on relations with Italy:

1. Warning to American citizens that travel on ships of the belligerents was at their own risk.
2. Warning that any American transacting any business with either of the belligerents did so at his own risk.
3. Disapproval by the Government of export of "war materials" to either belligerent.
4. An embargo on American financial assistance to either belligerent.

Removal of this last restriction is of no value to Italy since the Johnson Act prohibits the sale in the United States of the securities of any government in default on its obligations to the United States. As one of the defaulter nations the money markets of this country were closed to Italy before the Ethiopian venture began and continue to remain closed, now that it is over.

Ottawa to Investigate Rome Sanctions Leak

OTTAWA, June 22 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today he would investigate forecasts in Rome that Canada would drop economic and financial sanctions against Italy.

R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, introduced the subject today. He said a Rome radio station, a full day before announcement was made in Ottawa, declared Canada was lifting sanctions because they were worthless.

The Prime Minister said he was unaware of the announcement from Rome but would have the whole situation investigated.

(Prime Minister King announced June 18 in the House of Commons that Canadian delegates to the League of Nations would be instructed to support the move to lift sanctions.)

Mr. Bennett said the Rome radio station which made the prediction was under the direct control of the Italian Government.

Millionaire Standard Set For New Zealand Labor

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 22 (AP)—W. H. T. Armstrong, Minister of Labor, in an explanation of legislation to implement basic wage rates, declared:

"I shall not be satisfied until the workers of New Zealand are living up to the standard of an American millionaire."

Discussing an order issued for the guidance of an arbitration court on basic wage rates, Mr. Armstrong said the Government intended that wages in New Zealand shall be higher than those in Australia.

Italy Sees Idolatry In Press Freedom

ROME, June 22 (AP)—The press ministry's budget report for 1936-'37 contains the following:

"The false idols of freedom of the press and of the fourth estate, conceived by liberalism and democracy as the adsurd privileges of journalism, have been shattered by the Fascist revolution."

For these "false idols," the report said, the Fascist Government has substituted "independence from every private or special interest, more or less legal and admitted; release from this or that political power, not always subject to control within the nation's boundaries; liberty to serve solely the interests of the nation, which are the interests of all Italians; pride of being finally and effectively under a single banner, that which symbolizes the glory and riches of the fatherland."

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The Home Forum

Peking Dust Storm

IF A North China sunset is dull and colorless, one generally says: "It looks as if the wind is going to blow tomorrow." And one is probably right.

Of course, there is a smug satisfaction in seeing one's weather prophecies come true, even if the prophecy is of an unpleasant character. In Peking, however, little kudos is to be obtained from predicting wind, especially in the spring. One is so likely to be right that no great skill in nature lore can reasonably be claimed. The foreign resident, like the Chinese, knows that the dusty, wearying winds are inevitable accompaniments to spring, and accepts them with resignation. He believes that he has earned the interludes of loveliness that fall on quiet days, appreciating them the more because they are attained after relative hardship. It is like the custom whereby so many Chinese temples have been built high on mountain tops, so that the pilgrim feels that he has gained additional merit when, at last, after the hours of arduous climbing, he arrives at the crest with a great view spread out in all its beauty at his feet.

THE MORNING IS often deceptive. One rises to find the sun smiling, the earth fresh with greenness and flowering serenity. "What a lovely day!" one thinks—and he makes plans to spend it all out-of-doors in vernal luxury. Breakfast on the veranda; tiffin under the blossoming apple tree; tea in the shade of the fragrant lilac hedge. And, in the intervals, a book and a chair on the lawn. It is to be a day of bird song and delicate scents, tuned to the warm lazy sound of the bees, and keyed to the soft tempo of young flowers unfolding. After the long, drab, bitter winter, it will be an exquisite orgy of springtime enjoyment.

It begins nobly. Bag and baggage, one moves into the garden: chairs, tables, cushions, books, pen, paper—and dogs. One wastes a half hour watching a small white butterfly hovering over the white lilac, like a detached fragment of the flower itself, listening to the glimmering hum of the bees, and rejoicing in the fountain of crystal notes which a lark has spilled in a near-by copse of willows. At last—nearer to tiffin than to breakfast—one settles down reluctantly to the task in hand.

PRESENTLY A SHEET of paper rises abruptly on end, tilts itself off the table, and scuttles across the ground with a rasping noise. One hurries after it, retrieving it in a little whirlpool of dust. Returning, one finds the other papers on the table jumping up and down, rattling impatiently. The sky has altered during one's absorption. No longer a flawless blue, it has changed to dull opaqueness.

Steadily the blue recedes from the sky and the drabness takes possession. The sun becomes a mere pale coin in the sky, and presently it fades entirely. The ceiling of the world drops lower and lower, until it seems to be only a few hundred yards overhead. In color it is tawny; in texture it is heavy as plush—heavy with Gobi dust.

Save for an unaccountable ground-gust now and then, there is little wind. It is almost silent. Everywhere the dust falls—extraordinarily fine dust; one scarcely sees it dropping close at hand. Yet when one looks about, the trees and the houses even a short distance away are blurred behind a fawn-colored veil. There is a taste of dust on the lips, a coating of it on the hair and the clothing. Glancing down, one sees it in little tawny drifts and ripples, settling everywhere. Tomorrow morning all the housewives and servants in Peking will be busy, scooping up great dustpans of the fine, sandy, ruddy dust—so unlike the common gray-clay dust of the Peking countryside. For this is a Mongolian dust-storm.

THE MONGOL WINDS come two or three times in the spring, perhaps, and once or twice in the autumn. When they occur, an immeasurable cloud of brown sand is lifted from the Gobi desert and borne hundreds, even thousands, of miles across Asia to the coast. Far out to sea the sand-clouds are sometimes found; and it must be a strange sight indeed to watch sailors sweeping pans of ruddy dust from a vessel journeying upon the ocean! The Gobi storms always come, of course, from the northwest, occasioned by the alteration of atmospheric pressure and temperature at the change of seasons. As the warm air rises in its conflict with the cold, it swirls the dust high overhead in a wind of great velocity, so far aloft that usually no sound of its movement is heard below. There is only the noiseless sifting of the dust which it drops in its mysterious passage—as upon this day that began with such gentle beauty of bird song and sunshine and flowers.

THE BIRDS ARE not trilling now, except for an occasional restless twitter. The flowers have lost their fresh erectness and their clarity of color. Like the human beings and the animals, they feel suppressed by the weight of the silent dust and the imminence of the Gobi storm. All the world is muffled under the heavy sky, as if it were packed in pale brown wool.

To one's dismay, a few drops of rain sprinkle down through the thick curtain of dust. They leave spots of ruddy mud where they fall, ruinous to clothing. But a real rain seldom comes with the Mongolian wind-storms, and soon there is an end to the miniature shower.

The day slides by under cover of the glowering sky. Rooms with numerous windows appear dully lighted; rooms with only one or two seem to be in dusk. One wanders about restlessly, unable to settle down. For it is impossible to guess whether the hours will be few or many until the wind comes down to earth at last, releasing it from its weird spell.

FINALLY, IN THE late afternoon, a restless noise echoes all about, like the pulsing of surf. Everywhere the branches of the trees start to dip and curve. The leaves are blown back with the undersides showing flat and pale against the drab light. Twigs and bits of dried bark fly off onto the ground—mingling with pieces of paper and swirls of dust. The wind—the strong, frequent wind of North China—has come at last!

The sky lightens a little from its tawny shade as the Gobi sand-cloud begins to pass over. But now, mixed with the high wind and the desert sand, there is also the local wind and the dust of Peking—the dirty dust of streets and courtyards, of country roads and outlying fields.

Gray, moving dust rushes into one's face like a living thing—robust, no longer mysterious. Its grittiness is stinging to the eyes and suffocating to the nostrils. Chinese ladies ride along in their rickshaws with chiffon veils over their faces, while the pullers bend in the shafts, pressing against the gale. A number of foreigners wear lined goggles. Dogs and children scurry into the shelter of the courtyards; but the vendors and the burden-bearing coolies plod against the dry, lunging storm with all the patience of an ancient people.

DOWN A LITTLE alley a gray wall disappears for a moment in the dust; a tilted roof line is invisible. The rose walls of the Forbidden City and the great shining roofs of golden tiles are less brilliant than usual, less purely glistening and beautiful. The deep blue dome of the Temple of Heaven, dominating the South City, is only a gray ghost. As so often before, Peking bows its hoary head in the dust.

Twilight falls; and people pause to listen, wondering with a meek hopefulness whether, as is frequently the case, the wind will drop at dark. But everywhere the trees writhe and toss and sway with a constant sound like the sea. One sighs a little. After the Gobi dust-storm, then, it is to be a "three-day blow"—one of the three-day winds that have been part of thousands of North China springs.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

On Plucking Daisies

I WANTED it for the table in my room:
The white, the pollened gold, the swaying bloom
I saw in the field before me. I chose a small
Bouquet. How plain the flowers look, after all!
The centers are bright, the petals spread out wide,—
But the sun and the field and the breeze are still outside.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
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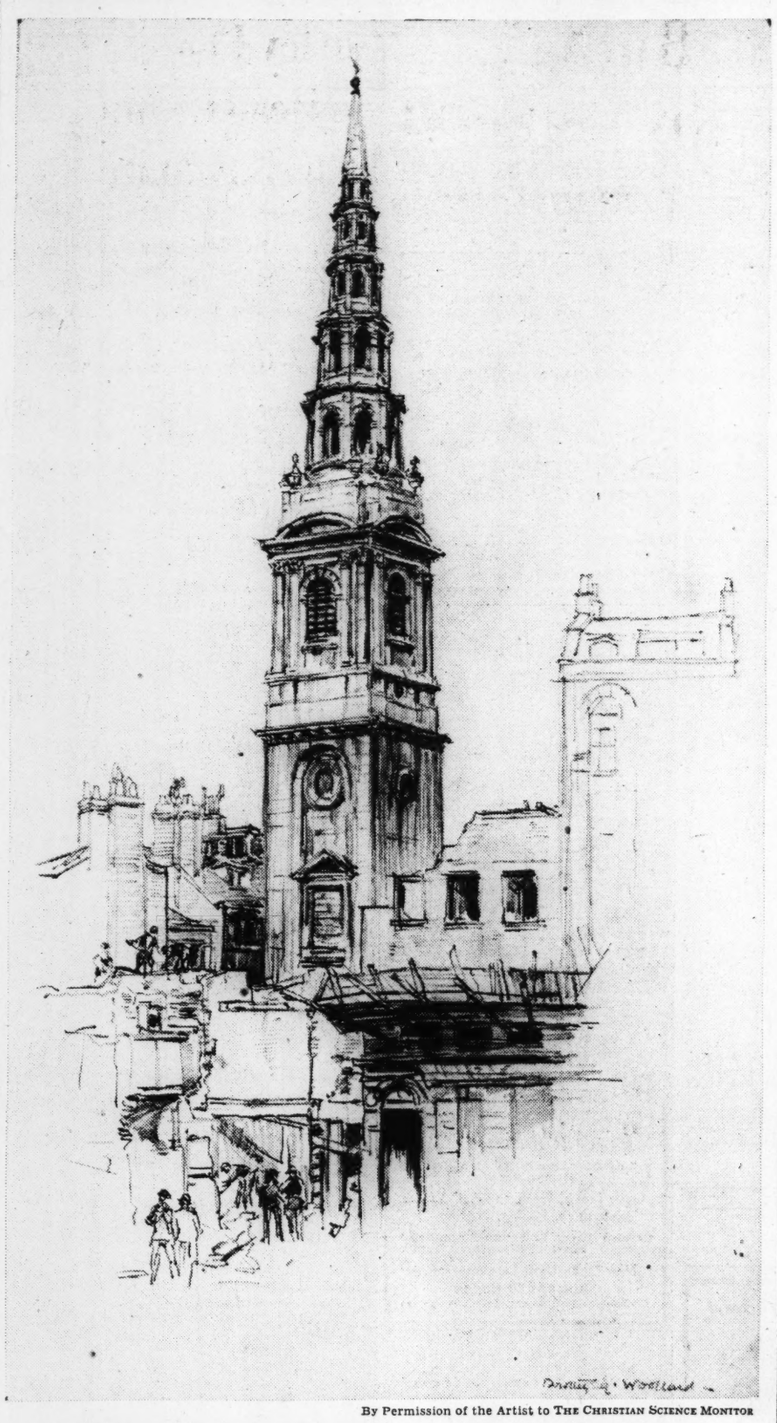
Once These Were Royal Gardens

AND, most unforgettable of all such experiences, there was a certain visit to the gardens of the Villa Collodi near Lucca. It was autumn; a hot, rainless season it had proved to be, and only with some difficulty, and a certain amount of bribery, my father had been able to induce the gardener to turn on the water, which is the feature of this villa, for it flows from the top of the hill, by means of fountains, basins, tanks, and dripping pools that discharge it to the bottom. We were watching. He climbed up the hill, and there was a moment of utter silence and suspense. And then, as the water made itself heard, at first a faint gurgling at the highest level, and, from it, descending faster and faster, dashed down in a triumphant, leonine roar, there arose a rival sound soon destined to overwhelm it; a queer, croaking chant of praise and victory, which kept pace with the water at each new level it reached, and swelled, and ever swelled. The frogs in basin after dry basin, pool after dry pool, were welcoming their other element, of which, for many months, drought had deprived them.

Such a moment of startled wonder, too, it was that had overtaken me in this decayed botanical garden. . . . Once, like so many parks in cities all over Europe, the private pleasure-grounds of the royal palace, it stands behind the enormous, rather grim, burnt-brown carcase of the original Farnese Palace, the Pilotta. Even now, when this garden has been somewhat municipalised, when tall waste-paper baskets, those wire skeletons at the feast of democracy, have been placed in the telling angle of each vista, as formerly were statues in green niches, and when the unshaved dustman in his broad-brimmed, cavalier hat has been substituted for the brocaded ladies and their velvet-coated *cicisbei*, it is perfection as a place in which to wander. There are still fountain-basins with stone figures in the center, lead vases and hemicycles of pleached trees, with old stone benches set at intervals, and avenues which are surely more beautiful now than in the time of their royal owners.—From "Winters of Content," by OSBERT SITWELL. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)



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THE SPIRE OF ST. BRIDE'S, LONDON: *A Drawing by Dorothy Woollard*

PEOPLE will tell you that you can't be sure of London nowadays. Its "landmarks" have a way of disappearing in the night, as it were. And, because they are fond of London, these people sadly shake their heads.

But the truth is that London has always been changing ever since its distant beginnings. In former days it was usually fire—that drastic cleanser—which did the changing. Nowadays it is the need for more air and space and efficiency. And now even Salisbury Square, as one has always known it, is vanishing into something new and strange.

It is just about thirty yards from Fleet Street and yet, till the old buildings began to fall under the house-breakers' picks a few weeks back, it might have been the marketplace of an old country town. It was possible to take a photograph of the square's east and south sides, wherein no building was less than two hundred years old. And over all, just to perfect the idea of the old country town, stood the spire of a noble parish church. A fine spire, an arrestingly-designed spire, a Wren spire forsooth—the spire of St. Bride's. It is built in tiers, like a wedding cake, and is just one of the apparently unlimited number of solutions which Sir Christopher Wren—rebuilder-in-chief of the metropolis after the Great Fire of 1666—could provide for the same London problem. For, though the City wanted churches, it was not ready to sacrifice much space for them. Seldom was it possible to stand back and have a comprehensive look at them. And so all the great architect's efforts were directed to the fine idea of providing a great array of beautiful spires. If the Londoners wanted to look at their churches, hidden by huddling buildings, let them lift their heads.

But buildings have grown higher and higher since his time and his spires have had their effects of line and perspective sadly truncated. So that the artist, wandering from Fleet Street to the comparative quiet of this haven for tired traffic, found that demolition of aged premises close against the churchyard had suddenly revealed an inspiration in stone with all the freshness with which it must have first come to the great designer himself.

The church was built in 1680 and remains much as Wren left it, save that the spire had to be shortened by eight feet in 1754 when it had been struck by lightning. St. Bride's—anciently St. Bridget's—is the journalists' church, but it hides itself from Fleet Street in its little churchyard behind the Press Club. A narrow passage leads round two sides of it and an old seventeenth-century inn peers over this at the plane trees which bravely manage to be green each grimy, City summer.

Milton, they say, once taught in a school in this churchyard. In one of the buildings backing on to it—next to the buildings now being demolished in Salisbury Square—Pepys is supposed to have been born, while on the far side of the square stood the Salisbury Court Playhouse where some of Shakespeare's contemporaries appeared.

And now the remnants of yet another crowded century are being removed from the face of London. But, in that very moment when the devastation seems at its worst, comes a finer view of what lay behind than has ever been seen since St. Bride's was built. It was this happy revelation that the artist's pencil caught, before new cliffs of concrete hide the spire again for another long term of years.

A. I.

Lacewings

LACEWINGS—so fragile—
You see the light come through
Their slender bodies and their zephyr wings—
They are slight things of all the summer.

Evening breezes thin as spider web—
You see them shake the little leaves
After a torrid day
In ecstasy of cool!

The last bird call
Before the evening falls—
You hear it shimmering
Along the tree-tops!

—MAUD SLYE, in "I in the Wind." (Boston: Stratford.)

Remembering the Sabbath Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH of the anxiety and confusion which distress mankind arises from the mental habit of dwelling persistently in the past or in the future, of looking backward with regret and forward with fear. The Psalmist stated a spiritual fact when he declared, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it" (Psalms 118:24). To consent to this statement does not mean to ignore the wrong conditions which oppress mankind, or to condone the evils which prevail. It simply means to acknowledge the spiritual fact that God, good, is omnipresent and omnipotent now, today, and to be glad and rejoice because this fact is true and provable.

The fourth commandment of the Mosaic Decalogue begins with the arresting statement, "Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy." This commandment has often been literally interpreted as meaning to desist from all manual labor on the Sabbath day, and in many ways such an interpretation has acted beneficially in the world of labor. But the true significance of the Sabbath day lies much deeper than the setting aside of every seventh day as a day of rest, important as that may be from an economic as well as a religious standpoint.

The first Biblical record of a day of rest is in the book of Genesis (2:2, 3), where it is recorded that "on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it." To understand the spiritual significance of the Sabbath day, one must have some understanding of the facts of spiritual creation as set forth in the first chapter of Genesis. Spiritually to understand God and His creation replaces the confusion of mortal mind with the peace and confidence which always accompany the recognition of spiritual values.

To prove that "this is the day which the Lord hath made," it is necessary to remember the Sabbath day; that is, to know in the midst of daily activities that God's work is done, and that our work is to demonstrate this fact by reflecting His activity in the various spiritual qualities which are needed in our individual work. If we begin each day by remembering that it is the Lord's day, and if we can be glad and rejoice in that fact, our duties for the day will be rightly seen and will not become heavy or burdensome. Instead of thinking of the many tasks which lie before us, the many demands on our time and attention, can we not spend a few moments in considering the spiritual facts about today?

The Psalmist declared, "In the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up" (Psalms 5:3). Learning how to "look up" lessens every load of care which would try to burden our waking thoughts. The knowledge that God is good, and that we and our loved ones, yea, and all the world, are in reality governed by His loving law, will enable us to drop personal responsibility and rise joyfully to perform the daily tasks awaiting us. To know that divine Mind supplies the intelligence and the activity for all that we need to think, or do, or say, is to place ourselves and our work in the safe keeping of the divine benevolence.

Through the study of Christian Science we gain an understanding of God and His creation, and this understanding can be expressed in daily demonstration. In "Pulpit and Press" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 4), "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this." Through an understanding of the spiritual facts concerning God and man, as revealed in Christian Science, we are able to realize this "scientific, positive sense of unity." God is the infinite and only Mind, and man is His image and likeness, to whom has been given dominion over all the earth. It is the knowledge and demonstration of these spiritual facts of being that give us rest, that bring the true Sabbath into human experience. It is being conscious that God, good, the only creator, "on the seventh day . . . ended his work which he had made;" that His creation is perfect, complete.

Writing about God's resting on the seventh day in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 519, 520): "No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science. The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." When our work is performed with this understanding, how beautifully the day unfolds! Whatever our work may be, it is best done by knowing that we are simply being used to reflect God's activity, and that in such activity there is no overwork, no rush, no hurry, no lack of time. If we suffer from weariness and fatigue, it is because we are forgetting the Sabbath day instead of remembering it.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

A Lovely and a Lonely Place

A SOFT diffused light—such as Leonardo da Vinci loved best to paint in—lay over the downs and covered the bright green with a faint mist of gold. High up against the quiet sky the pine wood gathered within its long dim aisles the earliest shades of night. Far off between the trunks—sun-dappled at the wood's edge where the lovely light found them out—deep glooms of amethyst and amber lay under the somber crowns, save where a sudden larch in the first sharp brilliance of its springtime green hung its soft tresses. Faint points of light and a brief flicker of green in the distance showed where the wood ended in a narrow grassy bank on which the westering sun still shone.

Underfoot a deep carpet of russet needles and small sooty cones, alternating with bright patches of moss, quieted every sound. Even the red squirrel, gamboling about the bare trunks and between the deepening mists of violet and blue, went soundless as a wraith, a gallant shadow.

The scent of pine and larch breathed on the warm air, delicately acrid. The day paused on the highest line of the downs as it were loth to leave so lonely and fair a place.

Explanation

IT would be a bit thoughtless to leave in June—
You know, the petunias come
And it seems rather strange when I love them so
For me not to be at home.
July, I am thinking, might better suit
But—if you could be here then to see
How winsomely pear trees conceal their gifts
You would be less impatient of me.
Yes, August, they say, is the month to leave
But—I can't seem to settle my mind;
You see, it would hardly be going away—
With the most of me left behind.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS

Des Sabbattags gedenken

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN großer Teil der die Menschheit quälenden Sorge und Verwirrung hat seine Ursache in der Denkgewohnheit, beharrlich in der Vergangenheit oder in der Zukunft zu leben, mit Bedauern zurück- und mit Furcht vorwärtszublicken. Der Psalmist stellte eine geistige Tatsache fest, als er erklärte: „Dies ist der Tag, den der Herr macht; lasset uns freuen und fröhlich darinnen sein" (Ps. 118, 24). Dieser Erklärung zustimmen, heißt nicht, die die Menschheit bedrängenden falschen Zustände außer acht lassen oder die herrschenden Übel entschuldigen. Es heißt einfach die geistige Tatsache anerkennen, daß Gott, das Gute, jetzt, heute, allgegenwärtig und allmächtig ist, und sich freuen und frohlocken, daß diese Tatsache wahr und beweisbar ist.

Das vierte Gebot der zehn Gebote Mose's beginnt mit der eindringlichen Erklärung: „Gedenke des Sabbattags, daß du ihn heiligest". Dieses Gebot ist oft buchstäblich in dem Sinne ausgelegt worden, daß man sich am Sabbat aller Handarbeit enthalten soll, und in mancher Hinsicht hat diese Auslegung in der Geschäftswelt wohltätig gewirkt. Aber die wahre Bedeutung des Sabbattags liegt viel tiefer als das Einhalten jedes siebenten Tages als Ruhetag, so wichtig dies vom wirtschaftlichen wie vom religiösen Standpunkt aus sein mag.

Der erste biblische Bericht über einen Ruhetag befindet sich im 1. Buch Mose (K. 2, 2. 3), wo es heißt: „Also vollendete Gott am siebenten Tage seine Werke, die er machte, und ruhte am siebenten Tage von allen seinen Werken, die er machte. Und Gott segnete den siebenten Tag und heiligte ihn". Um die geistige Bedeutung des Sabbattags zu verstehen, muß man die Tatsachen der geistigen Schöpfung, wie sie im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose dargelegt sind, einigermaßen verstehen. Gott und Seine Schöpfung geistig verstehen, ersetzt die Verwirrung des sterblichen Gemüts durch den Frieden und die Zuversicht, die immer die Erkenntnis geistiger Werte begleiten.

Um zu beweisen, daß „dies der Tag ist, den der Herr macht", muß man des Sabbattags gedenken, d. h. inmitten der täglichen Arbeit wissen, daß Gottes Werk getan ist und daß unsere Arbeit das Beweisen dieser Tatsache durch Widerspiegeln Seines Wirkens in den zu unserer persönlichen Arbeit nötigen verschiedenen geistigen Eigenschaften ist. Wenn wir jeden Tag mit dem Gedanken beginnen, daß es der Tag des Herrn ist, und wenn wir uns über diese Tatsache freuen und darin frohlocken können, werden wir die Pflichten des Tages recht sehen, so daß sie uns nicht schwer oder lästig fallen. Können wir nicht einige Augenblicke damit zubringen, daß wir über die geistigen Tatsachen betreffs des Heute nachdenken, anstatt an die vielen vor uns liegenden Aufgaben, die vielen Anforderungen an unsere Zeit und Aufmerksamkeit zu denken?

Der Psalmist erklärte: „Frühe will ich mich zu dir schicken und aufmerken" (Ps. 5, 4). „Aufmerken" lernen, verringert jede Sorgenlast, die unsere wachen Gedanken zu beschweren suchen. Das Wissen, daß Gott gut ist, und daß wir und unsere Lieben, ja die ganze Welt in Wirklichkeit durch Sein liebevolles Gesetz regiert werden, befähigt uns, persönliche Verantwortlichkeit aufzugeben und die unser harrenden Aufgaben freudig auszuführen. Wissen, daß uns das göttliche Gemüt mit der Intelligenz und der Tätigkeit für alles, was wir zu denken, zu tun oder zu sagen haben, versorgt, heißt uns und unsere Arbeit der Obhut des göttlichen Wohlwollens anvertrauen.

Durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir Gott und Seine Schöpfung verstehen; und dieses Verständnis kann durch täglichen Beweis bekundet werden. In "Pulpit and Press" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 4): „Ihr braucht euch nur ein wissenschaftliches, bestimmtes Bewußtsein des Einsseins mit eurer göttlichen Quelle zu bewahren und dies täglich zu beweisen". Durch das Verständnis der geistigen Tatsachen über Gott und den Menschen, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft sie offenbart, können wir uns dieses „wissenschaftliche, bestimmte Bewußtsein des Einsseins" vergegenwärtigen. Gott ist das unendliche und einzige Gemüt und der Mensch, dem Herrschaft über die ganze Erde gegeben ist, ist Sein Bild und Gleichnis. Das Wissen und das Beweisen dieser geistigen Tatsachen des Seins geben uns Ruhe, bringen den wahren Sabbat in menschliche Erfahrung. Es ist das Bewußtsein, daß Gott, das Gute, der einzige Schöpfer, „am siebenten Tage vollendete seine Werke, die er machte"; daß Seine Schöpfung vollkommen, vollständig ist.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt über Gottes Ruhen am siebenten Tage in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 519, 520): „Der Auffassung der göttlichen Wissenschaft gemäß folgt dem Wirken dieses Gemüts keine Erschöpfung. Die höchste und süßeste Ruhe, sogar vom menschlichen Standpunkt aus, liegt in heiliger Arbeit". Wie herrlich sich doch der Tag entfaltet, wenn wir unsere Arbeit mit diesem Verständnis verrichten! Wir tun unsere Arbeit, was sie auch sei, am besten, indem wir wissen, daß wir nur Gottes Werkzeug zur Widerspiegelung Seiner Tätigkeit sind, und daß es bei solcher Tätigkeit keine Überanstrengung, kein Drängen, keine Eile, keinen Mangel an Zeit gibt. Wenn wir an Ermüdung und Erschöpfung leiden, kommt es daher, daß wir den Sabbattag vergessen, anstatt seiner zu gedenken.

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1936

House Passes Slashed Extra Budget; Bonus Delays Explained by Official

Boston Today

Supplementary Budget Clipped

The House today, almost without debate, registered a Republican victory in passing to be engrossed a clipped supplementary budget totaling approximately $953,600.

The Governor's supplementary budget, as originally submitted, recommended a total of $1,693,230. The Ways and Means Committee cut it down to $948,668. In the passage today approximately $5000 was restored.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee pointed out that this is the first time in several years that the House has made such a cut from an original recommendation. Last year $500,000 was added and this year $754,000 was lopped off. Today's voting was with the acquiescence of the Democratic contingent which passed the budget as recommended by the Ways and Means Committee. The fight may come when the measure reaches the Senate.

Should the supplementary budget go through as it now stands, the final budget (regular and supplementary) will total $68,442,500, as against the first figure of $67,689,479.76, the highest in the history of Massachusetts. In addition $3,200,000 is authorized for flood repair work.

The economies of the ways and means committee consisted in throwing out practically all the items which the Governor resubmitted after they had been cut out. The committee did not allow for any special expenditures on the part of the Governor.

Guns of Old Beacon Hill Blast Penthouse Plans

ANOTHER victory for packed-in Beacon Hill residents in their insistent struggle to keep building heights down to reasonable levels for properties fronting on Boston Common or the Public Garden was virtually promised today by those upon whom the decision rests for granting or disallowing a petition to top the building at 80 Beacon Street with a penthouse.

Like a great forest, with some trees shooting up higher than others in the quest for light and air, Beacon Hill dwellings, since 1933, have been limited to 65 feet in height. The building at 80 Beacon Street is now 64 feet in height. A penthouse would require waiving the height laws, which the Board of Appeals has granted.

Fortunately for Beacon Hill residents, the Board of Zoning Adjustment must also approve the petition. Authoritative indications today were that this body will turn thumbs down on the proposal, due to strong opposition shown against the penthouse by some 50 Hill families at a zoning hearing yesterday.

Frederick H. Fay, chairman of the zoning board, said this morning that he had already received at least 20 letters protesting the penthouse from Beacon Hill residents now out of the city on vacations.

The Board of Appeals has been guilty before of ignoring the protests of Hill residents against increased building heights. When the Ritz Carlton Hotel was built the height law for the city was 80 feet, with a provision that on streets of certain width "and that includes Beacon Street" the buildings could go up 100 feet.

The Ritz Carlton management obtained the permission of the Board of Appeals to build up to 155 feet. As a result of this action, an aroused Beacon Hill citizenry obtained the Board of Zoning Adjustment as a check on the Board of Appeals. Today the approval of both these groups is necessary to obtain a waiver of the regulations.

Another outcome of the Ritz Carlton victory was a new law in 1933 restricting all further building on Beacon Street, fronting on the Common or the Public Garden, to 65 feet.

No opposition was offered to the petition for a penthouse at 80 Beacon Street, it was learned today at the hearing before the Board of Appeals. This was due, according to the zoning proponents, to the fact that few Beacon Hill residents were informed such a hearing was to be held. All were informed, however, that the zoning board was to hold a hearing. Hence, the jammed hearing room.

Boston Today

Bonus Delays Are Explained

Payment of the soldier bonus "shall not affect in any way the amount of state aid, military aid soldiers' relief or public welfare relief to which such veteran would be entitled if he had not received such bonus," according to a bill filed today in the Senate by Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston.

It takes at least 24 hours for a bonus bond to go through the complicated system of checking names, addresses, numbers, and what not before a check can be mailed from the post office to the veteran owning it. This morning John W. Gleavy, assistant postmaster at Boston, blamed the time taken to perform the 16 distinct operations on each bond for the delay which is bringing complaints from numbers of Massachusetts veterans.

Replying to charges of favoritism, Mr. Gleavy declared that nothing but the great number of bonds and the tedious nature of the procedure is responsible for slow issuance of the checks.

Every effort is being made, he asserted, to expedite matters and several hundred post office employees, after completing their regular day in other departments, are working at top speed into the early morning hours on the bonus checks.

There are 102,000 Massachusetts veterans eligible for the bonus, Mr. Gleavy stated, and of these 30,000 are paid through 14 other stations, leaving 72,000 to be handled through

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Curley Chosen To Head Group From Bay State

Governor the Unanimous Choice Though Not Present at Convention

Expected Wednesday

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley, candidate for the nomination for United States Senate, headed the Massachusetts Democratic convention delegation today although he was unable to be present.

Kept in Boston by the pressure of legislative work, the chief executive was nevertheless the unanimous choice of the 38 delegates to be their chairman throughout the convention activities which opened this morning. Governor Curley hoped to be here by Wednesday.

His friend of long standing, Joseph McGrath, chairman of the state committee, also was honored by the Roosevelt-pledged delegates when he was selected as national committeeman at the organization caucus late last night.

The Bay State national committeeman, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, was not present at the meeting, and in view of his recent pronouncements regarding the Roosevelt administration, it was considered unlikely he would come to Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara of Cambridge, who served the remainder of Mary Ward's term on the national committee when the latter was appointed immigration commissioner, was re-elected and expressed her thanks to the delegates for their confidence in her.

Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, whose seat Governor Curley seeks, received a warm reception from the delegates and was named a member of the committee on rules. His fellow senator, David I. Walsh, was selected for the important resolutions post. Walsh, Coolidge, McGrath and Curley are among the eight delegates at large.

Other elections were: Secretary, Mrs. Mary P. Murray, Milford; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Margaret Riordan, Boston; Edmond P. Talbot, Fall River; Maurice Tobin and Mrs. Alice Gallagher, both of Boston; Michael McGrath, Salem, and Mrs. Louis McHenry Howe, Fall River, committee to notify the presidential nominee, and James Roosevelt and Miss Lucy Hickey, Holyoke, committee to notify the vice-presidential nominee. Representative William Granfield was named to the credentials committee.

Governor Keeps Legislature Waiting to Pass His Bills; Convention Duty Put First

Favorite Measures of Governor Placed on File by Lawmakers; Pigeon-Hole Action Recalls Days of Foss

Governor Curley's determination to have his own way remains the only stumbling block to prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature tomorrow night. Today the Governor announced he would keep the legislators here "for quite a little while longer" unless they accede to his demands.

Following yesterday's House action, which resulted in several of the Governor's special messages being tucked into the legislative pigeon-hole, the Governor said he will hold a conference today with Democratic and Republican leaders for the purpose of reaching an agreement on pending matters.

"If we can agree, we can prorogue the Legislature tomorrow afternoon; but if we can't, it won't be for quite a little while," he said.

Concessions

But he promised he would leave for Philadelphia tomorrow night to attend the Democratic national convention as a delegate-at-large, regardless of the prorogation situation. He intimated he was ready to accept defeat on some measures, such as his proposal to prohibit justices, associate justices, clerks and assistants from practicing as attorneys in their own district courts.

If prorogation is not obtainable, the Governor announced he would "keep the Legislature busy while I am away," indicating he will submit several special messages.

At any rate, the Senate is sitting all day today, clearing the calendar of all possible matters to be ready for last minute legislation tomorrow.

Put on File

Both the House and Senate rushed through several matters yesterday, not the least of which were some of Governor Curley's special messages. All but two of the Governor's messages were placed on file, as the House followed a rule adopted in 1913 when the House placed on file 20 matters submitted by the then Governor Foss.

By this action the House actually defied Governor Curley, who had earlier issued a statement that unless these measures were passed "there is no telling when they will get through."

The Judges

The Governor's proposals that were quickly tucked into the House pigeonholes included his revival of his plan to pension at three-quarter salary all judges over the age of 70 years; and a resurrected plan prohibiting justices, associate justices, clerks and assistant clerks from practicing as attorneys in their own district courts.

Also filed was a bill relative to interest rates in automobile damage cases and a resubmitted proposal placing a $5 tax on all vending machines. The Governor had anticipated receiving $500,000 in additional revenue from this measure, 75 per cent of which would go to the State, the remaining 25 per cent

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

U. S. Puts Curb On Radicalism In Ship Crews

All Seamen Aboard American Vessels Must Carry Discharge Book

Report on Actions

New Law Demands Closer Check on Safety and Sanitary Conditions

Documentary recommendations for seamen—a new departure for the American Merchant Marine—is the answer of Uncle Sam to the increasing indications of radicalism among men who comprise crews of passenger and freight vessels carrying the Stars and Stripes.

All seamen must in the future have a "continuous discharge book," in which will be entered a full report of the man's conduct aboard ship, his ability, willingness and general qualifications. Before a man is signed on, prior to a vessel's sailing, the captain can read the "record book." Any communistic activity in which the man had been engaged would be registered for the captain to study.

Unrest on Increase

This step is the result of increasing labor troubles, disturbances, strikes and general unrest among seafaring men in recent years. New legislation has been passed, incorporating the study and thought of experts for two years in the "radical problem." It provides for the book for seamen, resembling a passport, with a photograph attached. The captains hold these books, returning them to the men when they are paid off, entering necessary notations in the presence of a Federal Shipping Commissioner. Duplicates are to be kept in Washington.

Existing records are to be canceled and the new system adopted at once with issuance of new certificates.

Inspection Tightened

Simultaneously with this legislation, laws were passed reorganizing the century-old Steamboat Inspection Service, and setting up the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, one result of the efforts to mold the lessons of the Morro Castle into laws tending to prevent a repetition of that marine disaster.

Regular monthly inspection of crew's quarters is provided in the new legislation to meet complaints about treatment of the men, particularly in respect to cleanliness and satisfactory conditions of the quarters.

Addition of a technical staff is provided for in the reorganization plan of the service, the membership of which is to comprise practical steamship men, naval architects, marine engineers and electricians. Inspection is to begin with the start of ship construction, all plans for passenger vessels to be approved by the new board and all vessels to be inspected frequently while in the builders' yards.

Ten traveling inspectors are to be used, whose duties will consist of traveling on ships to observe enforcement of regulations. They will be considered part of the ship's personnel and will be assigned from one boat to another, reporting direct to the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. Under the reorganization plan the country's seacoast is divided into seven districts instead of 11 as at present. Boston will be headquarters for District No. 1.

Step-Ups Shown In Dolan Inquiry

Stock exchange quotations after Dec. 1, 1931, were ruled out of the court records in the Dolan suit by Judge Hanify this afternoon. These records held that the city had pledged itself to buy bonds on that date. The ruling reduced the discrepancy between the price paid by the city for the bonds and the prices quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

Further "step-ups" on bond prices charged by the Legal Securities Corporation to the city of Boston were introduced into Suffolk Superior Court today where Edmund L. Dolan and six others are being sued for $250,000 illegal profits allegedly made when Mr. Dolan was city treasurer under James M. Curley.

Minot C. Hayden of R. L. Day & Company, Boston brokers, produced numerous bond quotations for certain securities. After each one, Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city, announced to the court the price paid by the city for the same issues.

At the close of Mr. Hayden's testimony, Mr. Dodge said:

"All listed bonds bought by the city from Legal Securities on December 1 were at prices averaging 3 points above the average stock market price. The city paid for the bonds on December 1 by check and Legal Securities was able to buy the bonds three days later in some instances at a vastly lower figure than the rate of December 1. It is obvious that the city paid by check and collected its securities on different dates."

Michael F. Corcoran, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Permanent Pension Fund, woolen importer for 47 years and a trustee on many committees, told the court that he sought offerings from bond houses for bonds which his committee wished. These he compared with the prices Mr. Dolan offered at meetings of the board.

"Is it your memory that you produced all offerings discussed?" asked Defense Attorney Thomas H. Mahony in cross examination.

"In most cases, yes," said Mr. Corcoran.

Mr. Farnum jumped up and said, "Did you ever produce an offer from Legal Securities Corporation?"

"Never."

"From J. F. Dever Company?"

"Never."

These firms were both allegedly controlled by Mr. Dolan.

Records of a transaction involving $400,000, which the city alleges Mr. Dolan reinvested through the Legal Securities Corporation, were introduced this morning. Judge Edward F. Hanify is hearing the suit in a jury-waived session.

Ralph G. Conkey, business secretary of the Franklin Union, testified that on Oct. 19, 1931, Mr. Dolan was directed by the Franklin Foundation to redeem more than $400,000 worth of United States Steel bonds. On Nov. 23 of the same year, the city treasurer was authorized to reinvest the proceeds of these securities "to stand in the name of the city of Boston."

Counsel for the city, Robert G. Dodge and George R. Farnum, have alleged that this reinvestment was conducted through the Legal Securities Corporation, which Dolan is said to have controlled.

Mr. Dodge protested strenuously when Thomas H. Mahony, attorney for Mr. Dolan, asked that the records of all the activities of the Franklin Foundation be read into the record.

Defense counsel explained to the court that he wished to show that many bonds were purchased by Mr. Dolan from bond houses other than the Legal Securities Corporation.

Mr. Dodge reminded the court, however, that the city had already shown that the former city treasurer had purchased about 70 per cent of the bonds bought by the city during his incumbency from Legal Securities and that it was not therefore necessary to grant Mr. Mahony's request.

Judge Hanify ruled that although the records could not be read into the record at that point, Mr. Mahony might do so during cross-examination, "if you do not take too long."

Revere Post Office Site Protested

Objections to the Government's plan to build a new post office in Revere are being voiced by a number of taxpayers there," although United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford and his assistant, Charles A. Arthur, who are taking care of the purchase of a site, said today that they knew nothing of any opposition.

The Government has authorized the purchase of 17,000 square feet of land for the new building at Broadway and Yeomans Street, and has approved a contract for its acquisition for $26,000 from the present owners, the Revere Knights of Columbus.

The protesting taxpayers would like to see the office erected elsewhere, but so far their requests have been denied. Government agents are now tracing the title to the property, and if everything is satisfactory they expect to send a check to the owners very shortly.

Police Training School Is Urged

"Special training is absolutely essential to our local police departments if they are to deal effectively with the modern criminal," said Governor Curley in a new message to the legislature today asking passage of a bill to establish a police training school under the Department of Education. The measure was killed last week by the Senate.

The measure provides for one month's training for local police officers in one of the nine centers proposed. The plan in no way interferes with home rule, the Governor said.

Federal Court On Summer Term

Federal District Court in Boston today entered upon its summer term under impressive ceremonies, presided over by Judges Hugh D. McLellan and George C. Sweeney.

At the same time, 82 lawyers were admitted to federal practice, including the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, Judge Robert A. Welsh of Barnstable County District Court, and four women.

Pilot in Ship Collision Heard

The Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation—which is really the 100-year-old Steamboat Inspection Service with a new name—heard its first case since its power has been increased, when Capt. Frederick A. Gainard of West Orange, N. J., a pilot, appeared to defend himself on charges of negligence, reckless navigation and violation of pilot rules, today.

In a defense which lasted two hours, at the Appraisers Stores, Captain Gainard expanded his plea of "not guilty" in connection with the collision of the British Freighters City of Auckland and the Canadian Planter on May 3. Captain Gainard was the pilot of the City of Auckland.

Denying all charges implicating him with responsibility for the crash, the pilot who has guided ships through Nantucket Sound (where the crash occurred) 1700 times, stressed the following points:

1. At the time of the crash, the engines of the City of Auckland were reversing. Proof of this was the fact that although her bow plates were cut over an area of several feet, the impact of the crash was hardly felt.
2. The Canadian Planter was on the wrong side of the channel.
3. The special circumstances warranted sounding the signals which Captain Gainard used. It has been alleged that he used incorrect signals.
4. If both vessels had reversed engines when the City of Auckland sounded three danger signals, prior to the crash, there would have been no accident.

The local board will decide the case within a few days. It has the power to revoke a pilot's license for violation of shipping board rules. Captain Alexander C. Reissar, pilot of the Canadian Planter, will face similar charges before the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation on Saturday.

American Drama Manuscript Lost

Blevins Davis of Kansas City, Mo., who has been associated with the Yale Drama School, could sympathize today with the feelings of Thomas Carlyle when friends inadvertantly destroyed his freshly completed manuscript of "The History of the French Revolution."

For two years Mr. Davis has been compiling material on a history of the American drama which he had planned to prepare for publication during the summer. Mr. Davis is spending the next two months at Cohasset to work on the 500-page manuscript with Alexander Dean, director of the South Shore Players.

Yesterday, the author arrived in the South Station to take a train for Cohasset. He had left his bag near the window and stepped for a moment to the information desk a few feet away. When he returned, the bag containing his manuscript had disappeared.

Although Mr. Davis did not, like Carlyle, have to suffer the presence of two friends who sat for hours after having told him of their carelessness, the author of "The History of the Development of the American Drama" does face the task of getting his material in shape again. This will take at least six months.

"The manuscript contained marginal notes by Mr. Dean and Dr. Nicholl (of the Yale Drama School) and I was going to revise the work with Mr. Dean this summer," said Mr. Davis today. "I will gladly reward the person who took the bag if he will return the manuscript. He can keep anything else he wants to."

Mr. Davis is a graduate of the University of Missouri and of Princeton. His thesis on the American drama was the result of graduate study at Yale. More important even than the publication of the work in book form was the fact that this study was intended as his masters thesis.

Harvard Shows Many Old Papers

Unique Harvard possessions never before on display publicly constitute interesting sidelights on the university's growth in a Tercentenary exhibition at the Widener Library this week.

Perhaps the "star" of the variegated exhibition is the sealed package prepared by President Quincy of Harvard at the bicentennial in 1836. It is a square bundle, tied in cheap brown wrapping paper (in those days, maybe "the best") on which is President Quincy's longhand inscription, dated September 1836. The inscription reads:

"Letters from Alumni of Harvard College written in August 1836; responding to the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements for the centennial celebration commemorative of the foundation of that institution.

"To be opened by the President of Harvard College in the year 1936 and not before." (Signed) Josiah Quincy, Pres. of Harv. Coll.

Another rarity on view to the public for the first time is the original sketch of "Veritas" on the three open books. There is also a copy of the bicentennial Visitors' Book, in which appears the autograph list of visitors to the 200th Harvard anniversity, including the oldest graduate, age given as "98¼."

Harvard's earliest extant balance sheet shows corporation assets to be 2647 English pounds, as of 1682, or barely a tenth of the gift of this year's twenty-fifth reunion class. By way of contrast, there is exhibited the most complete collection of Cruickshank drawings and Pailthorpe forgeries of them on Edmund Kean, the actor.

Playgrounds To Remain Open

School playgrounds in Boston will be open during the summer vacation, it was announced last night at a School Committee meeting. Children will be able to find room for games in them, instead of on the streets, every day except Saturday and Sunday from 9:45 a. m. to 5 p. m. This schedule will be in effect between July 1 and Aug. 31.

To the discretion of Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, the committee has left assignment of playground teachers for Charlestown, East Boston, North End, West End, Roxbury, South Boston, and Whittier Street playgrounds, as well as the Long Island Hospital School, the Prendergast Preventorium, Castle Island and the temporary home of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at 43 Mount Vernon Street.

Vermont Chooses Duffy For National Committee

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—Frank H. Duffy, long a leader of Democracy in traditionally Republican Vermont, held triple honors today at the hands of his fellow Vermonters.

One of the oldest members of the Democratic National Committee in point of service, Mr. Duffy was unanimously chosen for the fifth time to represent his State in the councils of his party. He has served

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Lodge Receives House Applause

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., arriving in the House of Representatives for the first time since he received the Republican preprimary convention indorsement for United States Senator, received a deafening ovation from his House colleagues. Practically every representative, Republican and Democratic alike, participated in the cheers which lasted for two minutes.

The young grandson of the late Henry Cabot Lodge thanked the members of the House, and received pledges of support from all sides. Several former supporters of Sinclair Weeks, Mr. Lodge's convention opponent, came to him and said, "We are all under one flag now and are ready to fight with you."

Mr. Lodge revealed that he will start his active primary campaign within 10 days.

Mr. Lodge left today for New York, with Mrs. Lodge, for two weeks to be spent at sea. He did not announce any destination but said he would open his senatorial campaign upon his return.

Vacation Charms Of Maine Paraded As Editors Meet

POLAND SPRING, Maine, June 23 (AP) — Delegates to the National Editorial Association's fifty-first annual convention here hastened through a brief morning business session today to start a trip to the Rangeley Lake region, mecca of fishermen and hunters.

Maine guides were to demonstrate the tricks of their craft, and a fly-casting contest for visiting editors was arranged. An out-of-doors dinner, served by guides, was to end the program.

Problems Discussed

Heard this morning were Louis Glaser, Boston advertising man; Philip T. Rich, publisher of the Midland (Mich.) Republican and president of the Michigan Press Association, and W. O. Taylor, publisher of the Archbold (Ohio) Buckeye.

Each discussed shop problems of the weekly newspaper field.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Howard, editor and publisher of the Wheaton (Minn.) Gazette, carded 84-20—64 to win the golf tourney yesterday, and William Whooley, Rumford Falls Times, became horseshoe pitching champion.

Prizes Awarded

First prize winners among papers receiving annual awards from the association were:

General excellence, weeklies, under 1000 circulation, Archbold, Ohio, Buckeye; over 1000, Cobleskill, N. Y. Times; dailies, under 3500, Marshall, Minn., Messenger; over 3500, Evanston, Ill., News Index.

Newspaper production, weeklies, Scarsdale, N. Y., Inquirer; dailies, Winona, Minn., Republican-Herald.

Community service, weeklies, Guthrie Center, Iowa, Guthrian; dailies, Astoria, Ore., Astorian Budget.

Outstanding editions, weeklies, Farmville, Va., Herald; dailies, Sheridan, Wyo., Press.

Best use of illustrative material, Midland, Mich., Republican; job printing, Monmouth, Ill., Review; best editorial page, Cobleskill, N. Y., Times.

Alleged Bonus Thief in Court

Boston's first alleged bonus bond thief was arrested in Municpal Court today and will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner later. He was Daniel Gillis, of Boston, who was said to have forged the name of William A. Anderson, also of Boston, on one $50 bond. In his pocket was found another bond when he was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Charles A. Keane.

Curley-Hurley Split May Bring Ely Into Arena

The Massachusetts Democratic party, already laboring under defections caused by Governor Curley's patronage operations and by former Governor Ely's opposition tactics, today faces a major split between Governor Curley and Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley.

The split became evident yesterday when Lieutenant Governor Hurley sought passage in the Executive Council of an order to investigate the renting of trucks in the State Department of Public Works. Governor Curley, operating under his ruling that the Governor is the only person authorized to place orders before the Council, refused to allow action on the Lieutenant Governor's proposal. His stand was supported by James J. Ronan, assistant attorney general, who was called before the Council by the Governor.

Willing to Amend

The Lieutenant Governor declared he submitted his order because of circulated rumors that the public works department had let contracts to persons who did not own the trucks they operated. When Councilor Daniel H. Coakley objected to the order on the grounds that it singled out one department, apparently aiming solely at William F. Callahan, state public works commissioner, Lieutenant Governor Hurley said he was willing that the order be amended to include all other departments, but his move was blocked by Governor Curley. The Governor did not state his reason for blocking the Hurley proposal.

This clash was the first evidence of an open split between Governor Curley and Lieutenant Governor Hurley, although it was well known that the Lieutenant Governor felt resentful because of Governor Curley's action in withdrawing his support of the Hurley gubernatorial candidacy.

Early in the year Governor Curley announced that his choice of successor was Lieutenant Governor Hurley. The latter, therefore, expected the Governor's support at the pre-primary convention. However, the Governor withdrew his support and the Lieutenant Governor finished far behind Charles F. Hurley, the convention endorsee.

Lieutenant Governor Hurley has indicated he may carry his candidacy into the September primaries. In many quarters the action of his law partner, William H. Torphy of Fall River, in taking out 500 gubernatorial nomination papers yesterday was considered as certain evidence that the Lieutenant Governor will fight with Charles F. Hurley for the Democratic nomination in the September primaries. However, the Lieutenant Governor refused to confirm the assumption. He is expected to issue a direct statement before the end of June.

Ely May Enter

If Lieutenant Governor Hurley goes through with his split with Governor Curley it may be that former Governor Ely will take a more active part in the election fight. Before Governor Curley assumed power on Beacon Hill Mr. Hurley was identified with the Ely forces. Since that time he has acceded to all Curley demands.

A Curley-Ely battle in the primaries would reopen the political war of 1934, when Governor Curley fought the Ely-Walsh machine in the primaries to defeat the gubernatorial candidate of the Ely-Walsh group, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole.

Meanwhile, the end has not been reached in the trucking investigation. Winfield A. Schuster, member of the Council and of five councilors who were ready to vote with the Lieutenant Governor in favor of the investigation, called upon Mr. Hurley to engineer a special session of the Council while the Governor is in Philadelphia and thus push through the order as Acting Governor.

If Mr. Hurley seriously considers

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

Vice-Presidency O. K. for Curley

Governor Curley today announced that he will accept the Democratic nomination for Vice-President if it is offered to him at the Democratic National Convention this week.

This was the Governor's answer to a report that several delegates from the western states were planning to propose Governor Curley as the vice-presidential nominee. This report follows several others circulated about Massachusetts much earlier in the year. However, the Governor denied any knowledge of the reported Curley boom.

"I know nothing about it," Governor Curley said. "I do know, however, that there are about 12 Curley-for-President-in-1940 Clubs functioning on the Pacific coast. They were organized after I toured the West for President Roosevelt in 1932. Seven of these clubs are in California. I have had no intimation that there is a movement afoot to name me to the Vice-Presidency, but if the offer were made I would accept it."

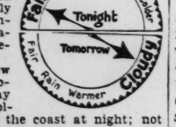
Bonds of Man Passed On Found

It would be "ridiculous" to check up on every bonus bond leaving the Post Office, declared John J. Breslin, chief postal inspector for the New England area, when asked today if anything is to be done about eight bonds turned in to the lost and found department of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company yesterday. These bonds, found on a Revere Beach car, were made out to Roy D. Withrow, who passed on 17 years ago.

Admitting that it was obvious that some slipup had occurred, Mr. Breslin stated that no action would be taken unless an "official request" for it was received by him.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and cooler, possibly with showers; gentle to moderate variable winds, becoming easterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight, Wednesday cloudy, possibly followed by rain on the coast at night; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair; not quite so cool tonight; Wednesday cloudy.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by rain on Wednesday; cooler in the east portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by rain Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming westerly over north portion and fresh easterly winds over the south portion; increasing cloudiness tonight; Wednesday cloudy, probably with rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	74	Minneapolis	62	74
Bermuda	74	82	New Orleans	82	90
Chicago	58	66	New York	66	74
Denver	62	80	Norfolk	60	70
Helena	66	90	Philadelphia	64	76
Jacksonville	80	82	St. Louis	58	62
Kansas City	60	80	San Francisco	54	70
Los Angeles	64	80	Washington	62	72
Miami	78	84			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 23.
B—Maximum, June 22.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:23 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 3:36 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

MODERN—Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots," 10:40 a. m., 1:29, 4:17, 7:05, 9:53. Also "The Princess Comes Across," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 3:20 a. m., 12:08, 2:56, 5:44, 8:32.

UNIVERSITY—Claudette Colbert and Ronald Colman in "Under Two Flags." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Man Hunt," with Ricardo Cortez. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Pat O'Brien and Margaret Hutchinson in "Oil for the Lamps of China." Also "After Office Hours," with Clark Gable and Constance Bennett.

MEMORIAL—"It's Love Again," featuring Jessie Matthews and Robert Young. 10:07 a. m., 12:25, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Chesterbox," with Anne Shirley and Phillips Holmes. 11:40 a. m., 2:38, 5:36, 8:34.

BOSTON—"Two in Revolt." 10:15 a. m., 1:25, 5:50, 8:20. Also "Show Boat," starring Irene Dunn, Allan Jones and Paul Robeson. 1:13, 3, 6:20, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Human Cargo," with Claire Trevor and Brian Donlevy. Also "Three of a Kind."

METROPOLITAN—Marion Davies and Dick Powell in "Hearts Divided." 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:55, 10:30. Stage: Robert L. Ripley's "Believe It or Not Revue." Orchestra conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Early to Bed," featuring Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Fenway: 2:50, 5:44, 8:37. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25. Also Mary Ellis and Walter Pidgeon in "Fatal Lady." Fenway: 1:25, 4:18, 7:10, 10:04. Paramount: 10:43 a. m., 1:28, 4:13, 6:58, 9:43.

Tonight at the Pops

"Cruiser Harvard" ..... Strube
"Doctrinen," Waltzes ..... Eduard Strauss
Meditation ..... Tchaikovsky
(Arranged by W. R. Spalding)
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
Divertissement ..... Ibert
Concerto for Two Pianofortes. Poulenc
Soloists: Jesús María Sanromá, Leo Litwin
Selection, "Mlle. Modiste" ..... Herbert
"Deep River" ..... Arranged by Jacchia
"We Saw the Sea" from "Follow the Fleet" ..... Berlin

COOLIDGE CORNER—Irvin S. Cobb in "Everybody's Old Man." 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. "Message to Garcia," with John Boles and Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "March of Time." 4:50, 8:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Sins of Man," starring Jean Hersholt. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Half Angel," with Frances Dee, Brian Donlevy and Charles Butterworth. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

TREMONT—William Powell in "Thin Man." 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:50. Also "Three Musketeers," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Little Stranger." "Breezy Rhythm." "Odd Occupations." "Sun Chasers." "Easy to Remember." "White Hope." other shorts and latest newsreels.

Radio Programs On Page 12

FINE ARTS—"Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25, 10:10. Mickey Mouse in technicolor. "Mickey's Band Concert." "Treasurer's Reports." and other shorts

EXETER—Wallace Beery and Barbara Stanwyck in "A Message to Garcia." 3:25, 6:20, 9:11. Also "Champagne Charlie," with Paul Cavanagh and Helen Wood. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55.

UPTOWN — "Dancing Pirate," with Steffi Duna and Frank Morgan 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10. "Champagne Charlie," with Paul Cavanagh. 2:55, 5:50, 8:50.

Other Events

N. E. INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Address on "World Peace Through Public Opinion," by Jeannette Rankin. Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College. 8:15. Open to the public.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Pottery" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. Chicago Cubs. 3

ROTARY CLUB — Luncheon meeting. Motion pictures. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB — Aleppo Temple Golf Tournament.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—First of a monthly series of "Serenade" concerts, presented by the Commonwealth Serenade Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor. Copley Square, 8:15.

Curley Chosen To Head Group From Bay State

(Continued from Page 9)

continuously on the commitee since 1920.

Besides the National Committee, Mr. Duffy was elected chairman of the state delegation. He has attended so many conventions, his nine fellow delegates insisted, there was no one more capable than he to guide their activities here.

To show their approval further, the delegates also selected him for the committee to notify the President of his nomination.

Governor Green Named For National Committee

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—Gov. Theodore F. Green was designated today by the Rhode Island delegation to the Democratic national convention to represent that State on the national committee as successor to Senator Peter G. Gerry.

The delegation, pledged to the renomination of President Roosevelt, also named Mrs. Margaret Sullivan of Providence as national committeewoman. She will succeed Mrs. Isabel Ahearn O'Neil of Providence.

Maine Without Chairman

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—Without its chairman, the Maine delegation turned to the business of the Democratic National Convention today.

Members were uninformed as to when Gov. Louis J. Brann, party nominee for Senator in Maine and chairman of the group, expected to reach Philadelphia. The latest information indicated the Governor expected to reach Washington tomorrow to discuss matters of Maine interest with Government officials and return here later.

Smith Threats Scorned

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—One prominent New Hampshire delegate to the Democratic national convention expressed certainty today that the Smith-Ely "take-a-walk" invitation would be scorned by all "true Democrats."

Dr. Samuel T. Ladd of Portsmouth said the Smith statement "would not influence one true Democrat to leave the party." Dr. Ladd is Controller of Customs at the Port of Boston.

Connecticut Group Busy

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—The Connecticut delegation, pledged to the renomination of President Roosevelt, settled down to the convention routine apparently cool to the proposal of Alfred E. Smith that the President's renomination be blocked.

Dr. Edward G. Dolan asserted Smith was "all wrong."

"The 1932 convention has been over four years," he said. "Why carry it to the convention and campaign of 1936?"

Summer Concerts Open In Cummington June 28

CUMMINGTON, Mass.—The fifteenth summer concert series sponsored by the Playhouse-in-the-Hills, here, will open on Sunday, June 28, with a recital by the Berkshire Playhouse Trio—Hugo Kortschak, violin; Emmeran Stoeber, violoncello, and Lonnie Epstein, piano. Miss Epstein, a newcomer to the trio, has joined the faculty of the Cummington School for the current season.

The weekly Sunday recitals offered at this auditorium, situated in the Berkshire Hills, continue through Aug. 23, and will include another recital by the trio on July 5, two violin sonata recitals by Mr. Kortschak and Miss Epstein, and also a violin recital by Mr. Kortschak and Miss Alice Kortschak.

Christian Science Time On WORL Changed

THE Christian Science period in the Good Cheer Service, a feature of Station WORL, Boston, is now heard Wednesdays at the new time of 9:15 a. m., eastern daylight saving time.

WORL radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters.

R. I. Theatre-by-Sea Ready for Opening With Guest Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATUNICK, R. I., June 23—Rhode Island's Theatre-by-the-sea here is being whipped into shape for the opening June 30 when "The Bishop Misbehaves" will be presented. T. Edward Hambleton and Halsted Welles, assisted largely by a staff recruited at the Yale University Drama School, again will be in charge of the summer playhouse whose season will extend through August.

Additions have been made to the playhouse to enlarge the stage facilities and new lighting equipment has been installed since last season.

The playhouse staff and most of the actors and actresses are in the enterprise, as last year, on a share arrangement. Each gets board and room during the season and a small weekly sum for pin money. At the end of the season whatever profits are available are divided equally.

Among the guest stars who will appear this year are Sylvia Field, Eric Wollencott, Harold Moffet, Anne Dere, Ann Mason and Marie Brown.

On the advisory board are prominent Rhode Islanders, including Raymond G. Bressler, president of Rhode Island State College; T. Pierrepont Hazard, Mrs. Hunter Marston A. E. Thomas, Mrs. Harvey A. Baker and Firth Rollinson.

G. A. R. of Vermont Holds Encampment

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., June 23 (AP)—Vermont's surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic gathered here today for the department's sixty-ninth annual encampment.

Members of the encampment's committee said a motion was under consideration which would end the State's gatherings, because only 35 of the 34,000 Vermonters who fought in the War Between the States survive.

Affiliated organizations of the G. A. R., the Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Union Veterans and auxiliary, the Daughters of Union Veterans and Ladies of the G. A. R., planned to hold sessions in connection with the encampment.

Forestry Opens Careers to Women

Miss March-Mount finds women of today are turning from planting petunias to trees—Their aid in conservation is called necessary for success.

With forestry conservation going "collegiate," conservation co-eds are greatly in demand, according to Miss Margaret March-Mount of the United States Forest Service, who has just arrived in Boston. She is one of the Milwaukee, Wis., delegates to the Zonta International convention which opens June 25, at the New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Trees are infinitely more than so many thousand board feet of lumber to this earnest, alert little person whose prairie dreams are coming true. It was life in the great open spaces of her childhood, spaces denuded of their forests by storm and flood, and later life among tree-hungry people in congested city areas, which led her through various important executive jobs to her present role of forester to Uncle Sam.

Enlists Aid of Women

When she addresses her fellow delegates in Swampscott, at an informal round-table discussion next Wednesday, she will have a tale of pioneering in that western region lying east of the Great Plains, which she hopes will encourage women to accept the conservation challenge and assist in the tremendous tree-planting program of the Federal Government.

It is easy to picture this bright-eyed middle-westerner, who looks so trim, so competent, in her heather-green uniform and pert beret, supervising the work in her territory. Public opinion, she has discovered, is the strength of forestry, and she is organizing divisions in the various women's clubs with the purpose of building up informed, sympathetic and intelligent public opinions. From the Great Lakes to the Ozarks, the Alleghanies to the Rockies she has sown the seed of enthusiasm for natural conservation among women's clubs, professional groups and public schools.

Children Aid Forests

No longer, she told her interviewer, are the women merely planting petunias around mail boxes. Fifteen girls' and womens' organizations in her district are sponsoring their own little forests of from 30,000 to a million trees. The Government's project whereby four pines are planted for every schoolchild's contribution of one penny has meant 200 tree-planted acres, or 200,000 new trees in Illinois.

"The Civil Conservation Corps," she stated, "has stepped up forestry a quarter of a century. Foresters are still rubbing their eyes at this tremendous additional man-power and wondering if they are not dreaming it all."

It was largely the activities of organized women some 30 years ago, she pointed out, which aroused thought to the urgent need for saving remnant forest from fire and ax. While forestry is essentially a man's realm, foresters are everywhere inviting the women's point of view, asking their assistance in directing public attention toward sound forest policies, and the women who are aware are working shoulder to shoulder with the men of vision.

Envoy of Conservation

During seven years in the Rocky Mountain region she gained her first concept of the social side of forestry. Seven years in the Great Lakes and Ozarks countries impressed upon her the still greater need for some provision of informal and inexpensive recreation near congested industrial centers. Busy from morning till night, surveying, writing, lecturing, radiocasting, Miss March-Mount, who has only within the last three years, been in a position to devote all her time to forestry, although it was her avocation for many previous years, translates the scientific forester's findings to the public at large.

"Earth has no substitute to offer," she said, "for vegetation in the controlling of the waters of the earth. Floods increase where forests decrease. Floods and dust storms remind us of our unredeemed responsibilities and warn of use without abuse of our national heritage. Forest soils absorb rainfall 100 times as fast as denuded farmlands."

Wild Life Preservation

Wild life preservation too has its part in this scheme. In Illinois last year only half as many ducks were killed as the year before. The point of view has for some time been changing, she reported, from shooting with guns to shooting with camera lenses. Because of the manpower afforded by the Civil Conservation Corps, foresters have been able to carry out a wild-life program based on aesthetic, recreational, economic and educational values. In addition to the changed need from that of food to that of woods life for the observation of the traveler, she explained that a rebuilt bird population decreased the hosts of destructive insects which, unmolested, were capable of defoliating whole watersheds of forests.

This forest-ambassadress, as she is often called, has also made a radio plea for caution against forest fires, urging women to ask their hunter-husbands to keep sparks out of the timber, for foresters prefer to spend their time in constructive work rather than in repairing the damage done by fire.

Underwood

Miss Margaret March-Mount
Ambassador of Conservation

Dr. Bush Is Awarded Lamme Medal for 1935

PASADENA, Calif., June 23 (AP)—Presentation of the 1935 Lamme Medal to Dr. Vannevar Bush of Belmont, Mass., featured the opening here yesterday of the fifty-second annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Dr. Bush, vice-president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and dean of the school of engineering, was honored for developing methods and devices for the application of mathematical analysis to problems of electrical engineering.

Bonus Delays Are Explained

(Continued from Page 11)

the Boston office. Of these 57,000 have already had their checks mailed to them and by nightfall between 7000 and 9000 will have been added to this list.

There was one slight delay in payment, he admitted, when on June 16 16,700 veterans appeared at the 23 certification units in the Boston postal area and certified 158,470 bonds. With others turned in for certification in other parts of the State, a total of 218,000 bonds came in for handling on that one day—a job which actually took three days.

The first and last instance of favoritism, Mr. Gleavy insisted, occurred when Carl R. Rowe, postmaster of Marlboro, came to Boston himself and received 189 checks to cover 1723 for Marlboro veterans.

Among the 16 long processes involved in issuing the checks are these:

Receiving the registered jackets containing the bonds;

Signing for them;

Preliminary verification for complete name and address of the owner;

Similar verification of name and address of the witness;

Verification of name and title of designating clerk; investigation of the postmark and date;

Investigation of the perforation which cancels the bond;

Sending bond to the vault for acceptance and for check writing, with the interim receipt and abstract;

Assignment of the checks, which must be drawn in triplicate;

Typing of the checks;

Returning checks to employees authorized by the Treasury Department to sign them in the name of the postmaster;

Final verification;

Affixing of office dating stamp on back of bond;

Adding of postmaster's stamped signature with initials of the verifying clerk;

Affixing of check number which must be placed on every bond and on interim receipts and abstracts which accompany the bonds;

Verification of bonds against checks for amount of payment;

Setting up of checks in serial sequence on special sheets which list 300 bond numbers;

Checking bonds against sheets for accuracy of checks;

Verifying against abstracts for all errors or withdrawals.

Church Groups Pray At Mrs. Eddy's Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The place that Mary Baker Eddy attained in the field of religious education was recognized recently by three young people's organizations of Congregational and Methodist churches in selecting Mrs. Eddy's birthplace at Bow, N. H., for a joint song and prayer service.

In the open-air amphitheater fringed by the "tall pines and murmuring hemlocks," the theme "Trees" was appropriately selected by members of the Epworth Leagues of the First Methodist Church, the Baker Memorial Methodist Church, and the Young People's Forum of the First Congregational Church of Concord, gathered at Bow.

The Rev. Richard F. Beyer, pastor of the First Congregational Church, pointed out that "every individual has his place in God's scheme of creation," and ably illustrated this idea by referring to the different kinds of trees, likening them to the vast number of individuals in the Christian world who should be able to live together harmoniously, he said, even as the trees.

The service was led by Miss Alice Currier of the First Congregational Church. William Gardner of the Baker Memorial Church, cornetist, accompanied the singing.

Borglum's Home Looted For Rare Art Objects

STAMFORD, Conn., June 23 (AP)—Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, disclosed today that vandals had invaded his summer home here, destroying several valuable art objects and stealing others. He offered a reward of $500 for information leading to their arrest and conviction. Police said Mr. Borglum told them the loss and damage would amount to several thousand dollars.

Among the art objects stolen were several bronze groups which authorities said would require several men and a truck to move from the house. Mr. Borglum discovered the theft when he returned here from North Dakota. He said today he plans to resume work next winter on the Stone Mountain, Ga., memorial.

Layoff at Quoddy Brings Plea to Aid Army of Jobless

EASTPORT, Maine, June 23 (AP)—Chairman Roscoe Emery of the Eastport City Council disclosed yesterday he had asked Gov. Louis J. Brann to seek action in Washington to alleviate relief conditions caused by the layoff of workers on the $40,000,000 Quoddy tidal power project.

Failure of Congress to provide additional funds for the project has resulted in a gradual reduction of forces. Not more than 300 are expected to be employed by July 1 as compared with 5000 last December.

"Extremely serious problems are being created here by progressive layoff of employees on Quoddy project," Mr. Emery telegraphed to Governor Brann. "Hundreds of our own people and many hundreds from other places are without work and without any possibility of securing it. Our resources are utterly inequal to their demands for help and if Quoddy operations are suspended much longer measures for their relief must be undertaken at once.

"Please impress on authorities at Washington fact that situation here is becoming desperate. Same problem only lesser in degree affects many other Washington County towns."

Boston School Graduations Open

There is more than the usual amount of feet scuffling and whispering and inattention among Boston's 15,000-odd school children today—for the last and undeniably the longest two sessions of school lie just ahead.

Warm summer air floats lazily through open classroom windows. With characteristic energy and lack of mental resourcefulness, an occasional fly spends the better part of its short life zooming up and down against a relentless pane of glass instead of escaping by a short detour to the window's edge.

Pupils along the outside rows are far more intrigued by the blue sky above than by the uses of the intransitive verb or the natural resources of Chile. And arithmetic is chiefly confined to a computation of the number of hours between now and Thursday noon.

Of the 15,000 children leaving school this week, about 7500 will be graduated from high schools. First to receive their diplomas were the seniors of Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, in Symphony Hall, this afternoon. Graduations increase toward the end of the week, reaching their climax on Friday, when 10 will be held.

Here is the schedule:

Wednesday—English High School, Tremont Temple, 3 p. m.; Girls' Latin School, Public Latin School, 7:45 p. m.

Thursday—Dorchester High School for Girls, Symphony Hall, 2 p. m.; Public Latin School, school auditorium, 8 p. m.; Girls' High School, Tremont Temple, 8 p. m.; Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys, school auditorium, 8 p. m.; South Boston High School, Jordan Hall, 8 p. m.

Friday—Brighton High School, Egyptian Theater, 9 a. m.; Dorchester High School for Boys, school auditorium, 10 a. m.; Charlestown High School for Boys, school auditorium, 11 a. m.; East Boston High School, school auditorium, 2 p. m.; Hyde Park High School, school auditorium, 9:30 a. m.; Jamaica Plain High School, Jamaica Theater, 9:30 a. m.; High School of Commerce, school auditorium, 8 p. m.; High School of Practical Arts, school auditorium, 8 p. m.; Boston Trade School, school auditorium, 8 p. m.; Mechanic Arts High School, school auditorium, 7:45 p. m.

Youth Group Leaves On Hostel Trip to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 23—A group of boys and girls left the American Youth Hostel headquarters here today on the first leg of the first American hostel pilgrimage to Japan. Traveling by automobile to Seattle, Wash., eight of the group will sail for Japan to be greeted by Toyohiko Kagawa who will sponsor their tour of the Japanese islands. The rest of the party will spend the summer on the west coast, hoping to spread the Youth Hostel movement.

Cape Codder Who 'Beheaded' Andrew Jackson Near Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., June 23—How a Cape Codder beheaded a ship's figurehead of President Jackson and was nearly arrested by the Secretary of the Navy, is described in a booklet issued by the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce.

Beautiful women were favored as figureheads on American ships, but there were hundreds of other types—heroic figures of the ships' owners and odd and unusual statues that carried out the meaning of the ships' names.

Mermaid at Bow

The ship Mystery was decorated by a mermaid rising from the sea. The Northern Light went piously forth to sell Amercan merchandise, protected by an angel in flowing drapery, bearing a torch with a golden flame. Asa Eldridge, a Cape Cod sea captain, commanded the steamship Pacific that carried a figurehead of himself. He was also commander of the noted ship Red Jacket, the first clipper to enter Liverpool Harbor under full sail.

The ship Nightingale, a luxurious bark of the 1850's, having the appointments of a private yacht of today, pioneered to the gold fields of Australia, won English tea races, became a slave ship, was more than once the scene of a mutiny, and through it all carried a figurehead of the famous singer, Jenny Lind, with a nightingale perched on her spray-drenched finger.

And, believe it or not, the ship Santa Claus sailed out from New England with the figurehead of Santa Claus at its prow! The Santa Claus was built by Donald McKay, creator of the clipper ships that revolutionized American sailing.

Much earlier the Egyptians often placed figureheads on their ships that looked backward into the ships to protect them. The Egyptian material in the booklet was furnished by the Oriental Institute of Chicago University.

Early in President Jackson's second term a full-length carving of the President was placed on the U. S. S. Constitution, and immediately caused a great political controversy throughout the country. Enemies of the President, objecting violently to the use of his form on the nation's already famous ship, threatened to destroy the figurehead if it were not removed.

A marine guard was posted on Old Ironsides to protect the figurehead and the ship was moored between two lines of battleships in Boston Harbor to make approach more difficult.

One of the chief objectors, Capt. Samuel W. Dewey of Falmouth, Cape Cod, distant relative of Admiral George Dewey, under cover of a terrific thunder storm, on July 2, 1834, reached the ship in a rowboat. He decapitated the figurehead with a saw in a driving rain, placed it in a bag, and rowed back to shore, where he walked calmly through the streets of Boston with it.

Great Excitement

Tremendous excitement followed throughout the country. In Wheeling, W. Va., the deed was acclaimed with the ringing of bells, public meetings and resolutions approving the act. The captain of the Constitution offered $1000 reward for the arrest of the criminal, but it was many years before anyone at all knew who was responsible. Then Captain Dewey himself thought it would be a good joke to return "the head" to Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Dickerson did not see the joke and started to have Captain Dewey arrested, but later dropped the matter.

Hard boiled sea captains and sailors loved their figureheads, says the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce. They stood on their quarter-decks in the fury of Atlantic storms and saw their ladies plunge beneath the waves and rise to gallantly fight on to open America's fabulous trading era.

When, early in the century, the Secretary of the Navy ordered the removal of figureheads from navy ships because of their weight and cost, one old seaman wrote in protest, "It is enough to blanch the faces of old seamen to think of sailing without a figurehead."

New Party Plans Seen as Blow To New Deal by Knox

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 23 (AP)—Driving his own car here from Worcester, Mass., Col. Frank Knox, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, came home to Manchester yesterday for two weeks of relaxation preparatory to the launching of his national campaign.

Accompanied only by his wife and her sister, Miss Adelia Reid, who went to Worcester to meet him, and his secretary, John F. O'Keefe, the Colonel's homecoming was devoid of display.

The general public had not been informed the time of his arrival or the mode of travel he intended to adopt, and only a few newspaper men and photographers were awaiting him.

As he drove up to the door of his North Union Street home, however, plans were going ahead for a New England-wide homecoming reception, which will be tendered Friday night at Athletic Field, the local municipal stadium.

The establishment of the new Union Party, he said, would have an inevitable bad effect on Democratic chances of success in the fall. "Some voters in the northwestern states are bound to be attracted to the new movement," he asserted, and, of course, as it is purely a Leftist movement, it will make serious inroads in territory upon which the New Dealers had relied heavily."

The statement of Alfred E. Smith and other Democratic leaders, in which they called upon the Philadelphia convention to substitute a "genuine Democrat" as the party's presidential choice in place of Roosevelt, was termed by Colonel Knox a "courageous declaration of principle," which, even though it may not thwart the President's renomination, "will serve as a crystallizing agent for the deep-seated dissatisfaction which exists among real Democrats all over the nation."

Colonel Knox looked rested and vigorous. He said he had no definite plans for his vacation, other than he hoped to play golf, ride horseback and "get plenty of sleep."

PWA Aids Schools In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., June 23 (AP)—The most extensive building and renovation program for schools in New Hampshire in the past 10 years is under way as a result of financial aid from the Federal Government, Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle announced today.

He estimated the costs at $1,542,017, of which the PWA has contributed nearly $800,000 in loans and grants.

The commissioner said new school houses would in some instances have been held up another four or five years if PWA grants and loans had not been made.

Turners Falls Airport Construction Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., June 23—Work has been started on the development of a local airport under a federal appropriation of $53,999 and a town appropriation of $5432. There are about 300 acres in the chosen tract and the present objective is the clearing of 150 acres of brush, and grading. The airport, when completed, will be entered as a Class A field.

Gibson Issues Plea For United Front By New England

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—An appeal for a United New England delegation in the next Congress was made in a statement today by Senator Ernest W. Gibson, (R) of Brattleboro, Vt., who criticized lack of unity in the delegation in the past.

"If we of New England cannot agree on a solution of our problems," he said, "it is not reasonable to expect any federal administration to solve them for us."

Senator Gibson pointed out that the unity of action by both Republicans and Democrats following the spring floods brought "very favorable results" and added that "the six New England states are so tied together by mutual interests that the problems of each state are the problems of the whole section."

Among objectives toward which Senator Gibson said the New England group should point were: Tariff protection for dairying, farms and industries; solution of the railroad transportation problem, the proposed Lake Champlain Canal connecting the St. Lawrence with New York harbor, and development of New England-owned steamships operating between New England and foreign ports.

"The decadence of our shipping should not be permitted to continue," he concluded. "The condition of our ports is of importance to all New England."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Top Hatters: orchestra	**Convention speaker**	Recordings and reports
5:15	Maria Forbes, songs	Top Hatters: orchestra	Donald Van Wart, pianist	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Manhattan Guardsmen	Billy Mills's Orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checker Board": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	"Salute": sketch; music	"News of Youth"	Male quartet; pianists
6:30	News; music; sport talk	Bright Spot: vocalist	Sport reports	Music; dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sports review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; music
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Ray Block's Orchestra; Debonairs Trio; soloists	Yankee News Service
7:15	Political speaker	Voice of Experience		Concert ensemble
7:30	Lum and Abner: songs	After-Dinner Revue: variety	Kate Smith: Miller's Orchestra	"Carnival": recording
7:45	Nature League sketch	Sport commentator	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Detective drama
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra; soloists; Phillips Lord	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man": comedy; orchestra	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
8:15	serial dramatic sketch			Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance orchestra; vocalist	Ken Murray; Phil Regan, tenor; Morgan's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.			Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews**	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe; Casa Loma Orch.; soloists	"The Dream Weaver"
9:15	Jane Froman, soloist	Ed Wynn's "Scrapbook"; Graham McNamee; soloists	Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists glee club	Robert Geltman's Orchestra
9:30	WBZA Players			Robert Geltman's Orchestra
9:45	WBZA Players			News Service
10:00	**Keynote speech of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kent'ky, before Democratic National Convention, Phila.**	**Keynote speech of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kent'ky, before Democratic National Convention, Philadelphia**	**Keynote speech of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kent'ky, from Democratic National Convention, Philadelphia**	Larry Funk's Orchestra
10:15				Larry Funk's Orchestra
10:30				Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
10:45				Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; George Harris's Orchestra	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	'Soft Lights and Sweet Music'
11:15		Sport review; recordings	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:30	Lou Bring's Orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45	**Talk, Walter Lippman**	**Talk, Walter Lippman**	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.

9:15 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), WEEI (WEAF—National), WNAC (WABC Columbia), Democratic National Convention, from Philadelphia, Penna.

After Luncheon

2:00 WAAB, Old-Timers baseball game, from National League field, Linus Travers, reporter.

3:00 WNAC, Bees-Chicago baseball game, reported by Fred Hoey.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Edison Pioneers": sketch.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

8:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Olympic Prospects, 1936," William Slater, NBC commentator.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America": sketches; music.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Mummer's Day Parade, from Philadelphia, Penna.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Fifi D'Orsay.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Lavender and Old Lace": soloists; organ; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Concert Hour: orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor; Helen Traubell, soprano.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.

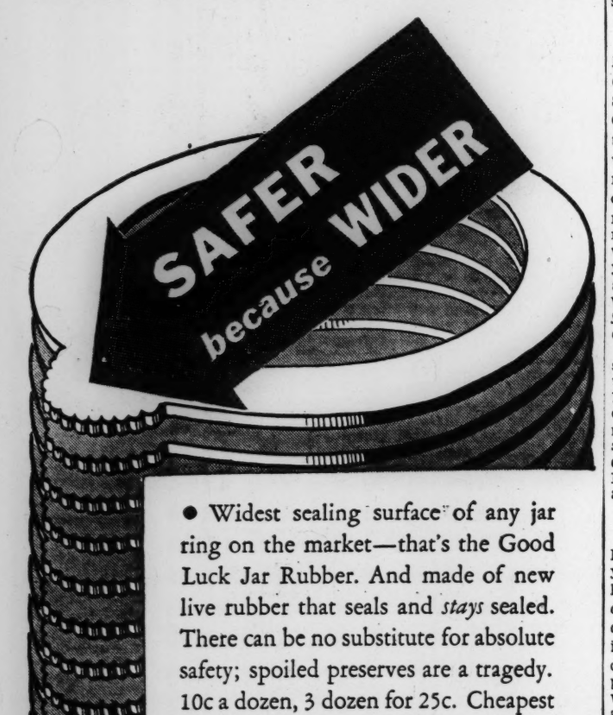
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters": crime drama.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), WEEI (WEAF—National), WNAC (WABC Columbia), Notification ceremony at Democratic National Convention.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Convention Sidelights," John B. Kennedy.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), WEEI WEAF—National), Talk by Walter Lippman, political analyst.



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WHAT! ANOTHER NEW HAT? HOW DO YOU MANAGE IT?
VERY EASY, MY DEAR. YOU KNOW, MEAT IS MIGHTY EXPENSIVE,....BUT HERE'S A TIP.....
MARVELOUS, MARY.... I'M ASHAMED I DIDN'T FIGURE IT OUT MYSELF.
WELL, TRY THE PLAN FOR ONE WEEK .... AND SEE HOW MUCH YOU SAVE.
HUSBAND: SAY THIS MACARONI CASSEROLE IS GOOD, DEAR. WHY NOT SERVE IT MORE OFTEN?
I WILL, TOM... AND LOTS OF OTHER SPAGHETTI AND EGG NOODLE DISHES.... THEY'RE EASY TO FIX.... AND I SAVE EVER SO MUCH ON MEATS.
MUELLER'S MACARONI

Thrifty women have learned that Mueller's macaroni, spaghetti and egg noodles make meats go further and make tempting meals of left-overs.

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Colonial Pageantry to Mark Scituate's 300th Anniversary

Bay State town, founded by merchant adventurers from Kent, built first U. S. ship to sail around the world and established first organized church in America.

In the early fall Scituate will observe its 300th anniversary of its incorporation as a town. The occasion, as of all historical events, will be marked by pomp and pageantry. For the nation, as well as for Scituate, these celebrations will probably be of primal interest.

Scituate, or Satuit to the older inhabitants whose memory recalls many of the events likely to be reenacted next fall, is famous to the nation as the town that built the first American ship to sail around the world, as the home of the forefathers of Abraham Lincoln, and as the first town to establish an organized church in the United States.

Early Records Preserved

Intimate and detailed records of these early experiences and exploits, even of the earliest days when the "Men of Kent" were marking out the new town "on the Third Cliff," have been safely preserved by the Scituate Historical Society in the old Cudworth house, home of Col. John Cudworth, built in 1723.

It is fitting for this celebration of 300 years of town government to center about the Cudworth house because of its recent, as well as its past, associations with Scituate history.

In 1928 the town celebrated the 300th anniversary of its foundation, the year "of the first planting of the lands" and eight years before the Town of Scituate was officially incorporated. When that celebration took place the Cudworth house was the center of activities.

Pilgrim Days Recalled

Here the costumes of the day, the household relics, firearms and even farm implements of the Pilgrim times, together with irreplacable documentary records, were studied in preparation for the event. Here also this year will be the center of activity as Scituate folk prepare to observe the town's 300th year of what has been often described as "true democratic government."

In this old homestead, fittingly enough the headquarters of the Scituate Historical Society, are the oldest records which tell of the coming of the Men of Kent, to the Third Cliff in 1628 to lay out "the first plantations of Satuit . . . on this Cliff which was then much more extensive."

Return of Men of Kent

These records tell of the first visit to Satuit by Timothy Hatherly in 1625; of his return to England to plead for large grants of land which were given him—the same lands his company, known as the Conihasset Partners, was to incorporate just 300 summers ago—and the return of Hatherly and the Men of Kent, in 1628.

The layout of the original Scituate settlement on the Third Cliff by this band of merchant adventurers—for Scituate folk make haste to assure the visitor that its founders were merchants, not Pilgrims nor Puritans—was propitious. The Third Cliff was really one of four promontories encircling the little harbor.

Once Joined by Land

At the time of settlement the Third and Fourth Cliffs were joined by a narrow, sea-level strip of land. In a great storm of the year 1898 the seas inundated this strip of land entirely and now the Third and Fourth Cliffs are entirely separated, except by a circuitous landward path.

From the Third Cliff, really a glacial drumlin of sand and gravel, considerably washed away by the waves since Timothy Hatherly first landed on its banks, one is privileged to enjoy a sweeping view of this level coast. From here, incidentally, a view of Scituate's North River is realistically mapped for the visitor.

And it is the North River, Scituate people will tell you, that ranks first in the town's history. It was the North River, as an avenue for trade with the inland Indians, that first attracted the founder-merchants, the Men of Kent. It was by the North River that large tracts of timber were lumbered from lands back from the seacoast. Later still, it was on the North River that one of the nation's earliest shipyards was located.

A favorite story in the annals of Fore River shipbuilding is that of the Columbia, the first ship to carry the flag of the United States around the world.

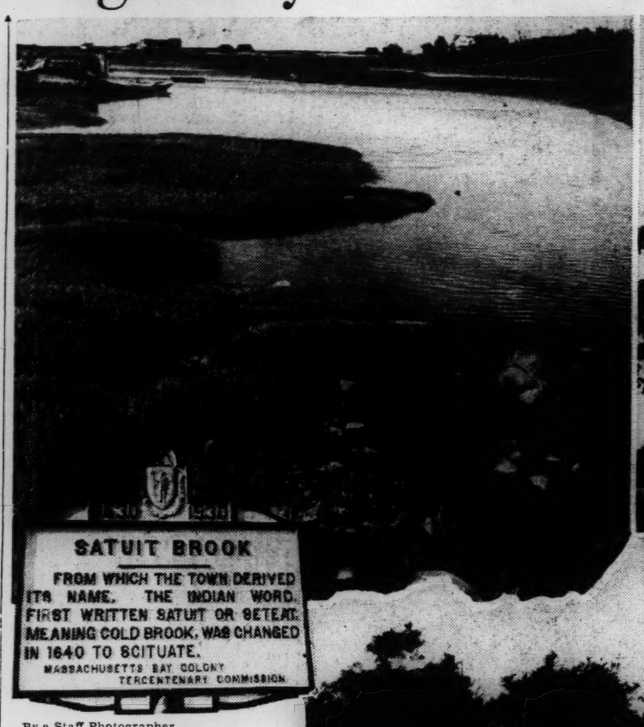
She was built at Hobart's Landing by James Briggs in 1773 and was only 83 feet long. About that time a merchant by the name of John Ledyard, said to be the first man in America or Europe to advocate the opening of trade in furs between the northwest coast and China, brought about the purchase of the Columbia and her consort, the Lady Washington, by a group of Boston merchants.

With Ledyard aboard, the Columbia sailed for the Pacific accompanied by the Lady Washington in 1887. She sailed 'round the world, however, returning to Boston in 1790 with a log recording in detail her 49,000-nautical-mile voyage.

This brave story of the Columbia, however, is but one of the many told in the rusted-ink documents of Scituate in the Cudworth homestead. There are far too many to be told in a single newspaper article. When the Scituate Historical Society makes an announcement of its program for celebration in the fall, the scenes of its former glories to be re-enacted, then other stories of old Satuit will be related once again.

All of these are the stories symbolized by John Lunt, the Scituate poet, who wrote of his countryside and its people:

Over the shoulders and slopes of the dune
I saw the white daisies go down to the sea
A host in the sunshine, an army in June
The people God sends us to set our heart free


SATUIT BROOK
FROM WHICH THE TOWN DERIVED ITS NAME. THE INDIAN WORD, FIRST WRITTEN SATUIT OR SETEAT, MEANING COLD BROOK, WAS CHANGED IN 1640 TO SCITUATE.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

By a Staff Photographer

Rural Scene

A View of Satuit Brook in Scituate, Mass. Below—Sign Leading to Satuit Brook

Landmarks in an Old New England Town

Above, Center—The Chimes Tower on the Thomas Lawson Estate. Below—The Cudworth House in Scituate

NORTH RIVER
IN MORE THAN TWENTY SHIPYARDS ON THE BANKS OF THIS RIVER BETWEEN 1640 AND 1872 MANY FAMOUS VESSELS WERE BUILT. THIS BRIDGE MARKS SITE OF FERRY ESTABLISHED IN 1637 BY WILLIAM VASSALL, AN EARLY EXPONENT OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

In the Town

The Main Street in Scituate. Below—Sign Leading to North River

What's Going On In the Arts

"Style and Technique"

AS A project in the course offered at Harvard, "Art Museum and Its Problems," students plan, prepare and arrange an exhibition at the termination of the school year. We have found it one of the most interesting and informing displays in a year's total of gallery trotting. Currently there is being shown the 1936 exhibition which demonstrates in a variety of exhibits the difference between style and technique.

This exhibition follows a historical sequence, beginning with the "colored drawing" of the Greek vase. The early Greeks employed a simple outline which sufficed to characterize forms, and to establish a handsome design, such as borders of costumes and frets, bunches of grapes and honeysuckle friezes. The Romans diminished the significance of line and dissolved into shadows and illusory effects. Their pictures established the category of painting as we distinguish it today from drawing. Roman mosaic is another kind of picture making, simplified necessarily for the materials. The small bits of marble, baked clay or glass embedded in cement did not permit great variation. Encaustic is the name given the funerary portraits of Fayum, Egypt, which were painted with colors mixed with beeswax.

In the Middle Ages fresco was commonly used in the large depictions spread across walls of churches. In the Renaissance, the fresco technique gave way to oils, which served the new, involved methods.

There are examples of the medieval, early Renaissance, baroque, naturalistic and modern schools. The pictures show how some painters emphasize the pictorial, some the formal, some the meticulous and some the free brush. Each technique has had its masters, each has demonstrated its attractions. The critic finds that any manner is beautiful if it has been handled properly. The Fogg exhibits are some odds and ends, fragments which in their small dimensions reveal a great deal about the variation in method and the intricacy of picture making.

D. A.

Stage and Music Notes

ANOTHER open-air production of opera is scheudled for July 9 at Boston National League Park. The Monte Carlo Grand Opera Company will offer "Cavalleria Rusticana" and single acts from "Aïda," "Carmen," and "Tannhäuser." Leonora Corona will be the Santuzza, Anna Leskaya the Aïda, Luisa Casselloti the Carmen and Rolf Gerard the Tannhäuser. The ticket sale opens Thursday at the Colonial Theater.

The Chinese play, "Lady Precious Stream," will come to Boston for an engagement of three weeks immediately after Christmas, as one of the subscription plays of the American Theater Society. The subscription season will open Oct. 19 at the Shubert with "Call It a Day," starring Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper. Other plays scheduled for the subscription season are: "Idiot's Delight," with the Lunts, and "Jane Eyre," with Katharine Hepburn.

In and About Boston Stores

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Judging by the number of things we've seen in the shops that came over on the Queen Mary (or so we were told), there's no doubt in our mind but that the ship's maiden voyage was made in the interests of the Great American Shopper. And, despite her enormous proportions, we don't see how she did it. However, we don't really care . . . as long as she saw fit to tote along such good-looking merchandise. As good looking, for instance, as the red leather handbag that holds the center of the show-case stage at Slattery's just now. And what with handbags running around so disguised that they look for all the world like huge envelopes, muffs, horse's feed bags and tea caddies . . . we emphasize and call to your attention the fact that here is a handbag that's frankly a handbag . . . and nothing else. Big, spacious bags being one of our specialties (or would it be called a hobby, inasmuch as we sort of collect them; budget willing), we were just naturally drawn to this one . . . because it's plenty big.

A Sturdy Bag

At first glance we rather thought it had too much of a sturdy, "Aunt-Emma-ish" look about it, but we soon saw that it was so entirely different from the regular run of bags that it was outstanding . . . and would be particularly smart with a tailored suit. It sells for $10, and comes in sturdy red, brown or black leather, with a bit of brass trimming . . . has a really clutchable handle securely fastened to it; a top that gives an honest yawn when you open it, so you can fish around in it easily. Then, if you wish—and you will—the base can be so adjusted that the bag will stand up when it sits down, which is always a help. And that's not all, by any means . . . because the bag locks with a tiny brass key! We liked that part, though it did bother us a bit at first. That is, we figured it all out (yes, all by our lone self) that you couldn't lock the bag and then put the key inside, so we wondered just what you were supposed to do with it. Nobody seemed to know, so we came to our own rescue, and decided that the handiest place would be to put it on one of the popular link bracelets that you can buy almost anywhere for $1. In this way the key would be one of the charms . . . and a useful one at that.

Smart Clothes

Perhaps you followed Radlo's Dress Shop from near Copley Square to its present location at 484 Boylston Street. Well, now it's moving again . . . but this time right next door, so there's no really different address to remember. And while getting everything ready it is having a sale . . . consequently the shop is filled with its regular dresses and coats; all at low prices. There's a red novelty block corduroy coat that would go well with white sport dresses by day, and white dance frocks by night . . . as well as light wool "swing" coats in lovely summery colors. One style in particular, for less than $15, comes in either flame or violet (and is, by the way, fully lined), with the cutest Little-Boy collar that buttons right up close at the neck. And somehow or other, right at the end, the collar is made so that it opens up and goes double . . . and in that double part nestles a bunch of violets; either white or violet. For the woman who's looking for a smart, inexpensive summer costume, (and wears a size 38), we suggest a two-piece crepe outfit in pale pink, for $16.75. The dress is made on surplus lines, with a self vestee front. . . . and is topped by a good looking finger tip jacket that has a leaf design embroidered all over it . . . in white. It's dressy, without being too dressy.

Pocket Raincoats

The days of trailing to town on a cloudy day with a heavy, cumbersome, sensible looking raincoat and serviceable looking black umbrella weighing down one arm . . . are gone! Nowadays if there's a suggestion of rain in the sky, you tuck a transparent, full-length raincoat . . . that has already been neatly folded and tucked into its own small envelope purse . . . into your pocket, and sally forth. And if you wish, you carry a matching umbrella to carry out the ensemble. You can pep up the drab-looking day with such colors as flame red, eggplant purple, cucumber green, natural or navy. Plotkin Brothers has these raincoats for $3.75 and just now they're having a June special on umbrellas . . . for $1.95 . . . with very tricky handles and color combinations. If we understood correctly they're guaranteed for two years . . . against everything except being borrowed!

Bug Pins

This being the open season for (or on!) bugs . . . the manufacturers are all for giving us a few more in our jewelry. Shreve, Crump & Low has enameled compacts whose covers are adorned with them . . . Hovey's has the biggest bug pins we've come across, and Murray's Town Shop the smallest. The latter are studed with colored stones, and are only 50 cents.

Your Notepaper

There comes a time in every woman's life when she needs just a wisp of a piece of notepaper . . . and no more. And for just such occasions are the Rytex "informals" . . . that sell for a dollar a box at Short's Art Store at 190 Massachusetts Avenue; just a few steps from the Christian Science Publishing House. You immediately identify yourself by having your name printed at the top, and the paper is just large enough for a quick scrawl, such as . . . "Regarding that book I loaned you three months ago . . . are your intentions honorable or otherwise?"

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Convention Alters Monitor Time on Air

OWING to the transmission of the Democratic National Convention from Philadelphia, the regular noonday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled over Station WBZ on Wednesday.

Listeners are advised that during the convention session the Monitor news program may be subject to rearrangement or cancellation.

Governor Keeps Legislature Waiting to Pass His Bills

(Continued from Page 11)

to be distributed to the cities and towns.

Representative Paul McDonald, stanch Democratic aid of Governor Curley, fought strenuously against the filing action, demanding to know where the Legislature got "all this file stuff." The question was answered by Representative Martin Hays, Republican floor leader, who said:

"We got it from the days of Governor Foss, when we placed 20 matters on file in a row. That was in 1913. It was not because Foss was a Democrat, but because he insisted on the House passing bills which had been acted on negatively time and time again. So finally, as fast as the Governor threw the balls over the plate, the House batted them over the fence."

Bridges

The two Curley messages which weathered the filing storm in the House were that proposing a new $2,500,000 bridge between Fall River and Somerset and that reviving the Governor's previously rejected plans for bridges at South Hadley and Springfield. They are before the House Ways and Means Committee today.

Unacted upon was Governor Curley's veto of legislation requiring that unexpended funds from the old-age-assistance fund be distributed to the cities and towns. There is $3,214,000 left in the fund built up by liquor tax receipts. In addition $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 will be left over from this year's receipts after the State pays its one-third share of old-age-assistance costs.

The Governor wants this residue transferred to the general state fund to help reduce the budget deficit. Cities and towns declare the money belongs to them, and they were successful in obtaining passage of the legislation. But Governor Curley's veto was expected. Along with the veto came a gubernatorial message demanding the transfer to the general fund.

The Governor promised yesterday to send in a message regarding the now unconstitutional mandatory minimum wage law. The message did not arrive before the Legislature closed its doors for the night. However, it is expected today. It is understood the unconstitutional features of the law will be eliminated under the Governor's plans.

In the Senate is a House-passed bill providing for the construction of four major bridges and 131 small bridges at a cost to the State of $375,000. The four major bridges under the bill will be constructed entirely from funds plus state contributions from state funds already alloted to the Department of Public Works. The $375,000 is the State's share of construction of small bridges. The major bridges will be located at Turners Falls, Sunderland and Northampton over the Connecticut River and at Lowell over the Merrimac.

This bill leaves out two major bridges, those at South Hadley and Springfield, which were included in the original proposal made by Governor Curley. They have been revived by a bill now before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Labor Bills Lost

Two labor measures were definitely killed in the Senate yesterday. Both had been tossed out previously, but yesterday's fight was on reconsideration. One would have guaranteed to organized labor the right of collective bargaining through the establishment of a state labor relations board. Reconsideration was defeated 20 to 17. The other would have curbed the activities of private police and detectives in labor disputes. This measure was definitely defeated 20 to 17 along party lines.

The Senate passed to be engrossed Governor Curley's new revenue proposal placing a 40-cent tax on each proof gallon of alcohol. The Governor expects $275,000 in new revenue from this measure.

Also passed to be engrossed in the Senate was a bill prohibiting marathon dances, walkathons and similar contests.

Legislature Kept Waiting by Curley

(Continued from Page 11)

these plans Governor Curley may have to stay in Boston to block him and thereby miss his work as delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention.

Today, the Governor, commenting on the possibility that Lieut.-Gov. Hurley would call a special session of the Council during his absence in Philadelphia, said:

"I have too much respect for Mr. Hurley's qualities as a gentleman to believe he would do anything like that. It is not in keeping with the office he holds."

However, in some quarters it is felt the Governor fears to go to Philadelphia because the Hurley move is possible. These sources say that the Lieutenant Governor realizes that an investigation of the public works commission is bound to come, and that it would be smarter for him to seize the "glory" than let it go to the Republicans. Furthermore, these sources contend the resulting "glory" might prove a sturdy vehicle upon which to ride into the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

The Hurley-Curley battle was not the only feature of the Council meeting yesterday, which was called specially to approve two contracts. Despite the opposition of Mr. Hurley and Councilors William Hennessey and James J. Brennan, the contracts were approved 6 to 3, one of $250,000 to Arute Brothers, Bridgewater, and the other of $219,000 to Franklin A. Snow of Boston, both for work on the Quabbin Reservoir.

Lieutenant Governor Hurley, not successful in his public works investigation, did obtain victory on another order calling for a "true and complete" list of employees of the State Racing Commission, including their duties, compensation and expenses."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	June 24	Cherbourg	June 29	June 23, 8:00 pm	June 24, 7:00 am
Aquitania	June 27	Southampton	July 3	June 26, 8:00 pm	June 27, 7:00 am

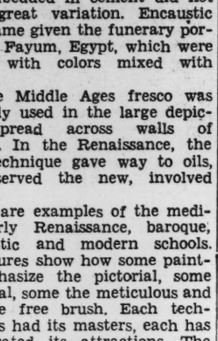
To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	July 1	June 26, 4.00 pm	June 26, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	July 4	June 29, 4:00 pm	June 29, 7:30 pm

Worcester Salt



Chef of the Bellevue-Stratford · · Philadelphia

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Everything from mayonnaise, fresh fruits and vegetables, a wide variety of ready-to-eat foods are ready for your warm weather meals at your local First National Store.

SHRIMP — FANCY WET PACK — 2 5¾ oz TINS 25c
GULFKIST - JUMBO SIZE — 2 5¾ oz TINS 29c

GRAPEFRUIT — FINAST - CHILL AND SERVE — SERVE IN FRUIT CUP WITH OTHER FRUITS OR ALONE — No 2 TIN 10c

Corn FLAKES — POST TOASTIES OR KELLOGG'S — 2 PKGS 13c

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALS

Camay Toilet Soap	3 Cakes	14c
Oxydol Washing Powder	Lge Pkg	19c
Waldorf Tissue	4 Rolls	17c
Scot Tissue	3 Rolls	23c
Scot Towels	2 Rolls	19c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

BANANAS	MEL°RIPE	4 LBS	21c
CANTALOUPE	LGE SIZE	2 FOR	25c
CARROTS		LARGE BUNCH	5c
BEETS		LARGE BUNCH	5c
LETTUCE	CAL ICEBERG	2 HEADS	15c
GREEN BEANS		2 LBS	13c

SARDINES	STANDARD NORWEGIAN	4	No ¼ TINS	25c
SARDINES	KING OSCAR	2	No ¼ TINS	23c
TOMATOES	RICHMOND RED RIPE	2	No 2 TINS	19c
TOMATOES	FINAST SOLID RIPE	2	No 2 TINS	23c
BAKED BEANS	FINAST OVEN BAKED	2	LGE TINS	25c
BAKER'S VANILLA			2 OZ BOT	23c
CHIVER'S	OLD ENGLISH MARMALADE		1 LB JAR	21c
PABST-ETT	CHEESE SPREAD	2	7 oz TINS	29c
SWEET RELISH	RICHMOND		PINT JAR	15c
SHAKER SALT		2	26 oz CTNS	11c
E-ZEE-FREEZ	LIQUID ICE CREAM MIX	3	TINS	29c
DEL MONTE	or FINAST PEACHES	2	LGE TINS	29c
FORCE CEREAL			PKG.	10c
DOUGHNUTS	PLAIN OR SUGARED	2	DOZ	29c
WELCH'S	GRAPE JUICE		PINT BOT	19c
KAFFEE HAG			LB TIN	42c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Berlin's Beethoven Festival

By **H. H. Stuckenschmidt**

Berlin

SINCE the end of February Berlin's musical life has been under the aegis of Beethoven. The Philharmonic started with a series of nine Beethoven programs. The cycle came to an end on April 8. On May 9 a special concert under Furtwängler initiated the Beethoven Festival which was to last till the middle of June. Chamber music was the center of gravity. One was able to hear the piano works, violin sonatas, trios, quartets and even the first performance of a long-lost manuscript. Six symphonies were scheduled, also "Fidelio" under Clemens Krauss and the relatively seldom heard "Missa Solemnis."

It is not surprising that Furtwängler, who appeared a few days after his impending leave of absence had become known, should have received an ovation. Owing to circumstances connected with Furtwängler, the Philharmonic concerts are in an extremely precarious position, and it is impossible to fortell who will conduct them next year.

The Kittelsche choir followed with a performance which aroused much interest. The "Missa Solemnis" is as rich in problems as any of Beethoven's works. Not only does the music approach the abstract, as in his later quartets and sonatas, but in technique itself the work often touches on the boundaries of possibility. Choir and solo voices are pushed to the extreme limits of their capacities. Bruno Kittel is an excellent choirmaster who has solved the problems involved in rehearsals. The soloists, with the clear, ethereal soprano of Ria Ginster in the foreground, were also well qualified for their task. Unfortunately, Kittel's greatest merits lie in the art of preparation, rather than in performance. With the curious tempos and slovenly orchestral details the performance achieved only a mediocre success.

* * *

Eugen Jochum conducted a guest performance with the Hamburg Orchestra, for which he has lately been responsible. The impression was not so strong as that recently made in Hamburg, when the discipline of the orchestra in several operatic performances—notably in "Boris Godounoff"—had been greatly admired. A concert performance is, however, very different to that of an opera; also the comparison with the Berlin Philharmonic, which is so closely connected with the hall where the concert took place, was not favorable to the Hamburgers in spite of their greater precision in detail and more pleasing and stronger sense of tone color in the ensembles. Jochum will have to pay greater attention to the culture of his strings. His soloist, Edwin Fischer, on the other hand, played the E flat Piano Concerto in a most masterly fashion.

Fischer has only a few rivals in Germany today: Frederic Lamond, Wilhelm Backhauss, Elly Ney, and the youthful Wilhelm Kempff who resembles him in many ways. Fischer, however, gives out the most vigorous atmosphere; one perceives in him the universal artist, the thinking musician. He attracts therefore the most exacting audiences. The consciousness of this appears to give him leonine powers, for he is indefatigable and pervades every function with his musical enthusiasm. In addition to half a dozen recitals he gives as many concerts with his chamber orchestra, which he conducts from the piano. In conjunction with Georg Kulenkampff he plays some of Beethoven's violin sonatas. He is soloist with a variety of conductors and a week of Mozart was carried out almost entirely by him alone.

* * *

His playing has gained in profundity. He is more than ever absorbed by the study of the highly-wrought quality of Beethoven's utterances; as a man of impetuosity he rushes from one extreme to another, from the subtlest pianissimo to a thundering fortissimo. At the same time he has his technique under great control and there are few "accidents." His Mozart has acquired the right balance, even in pieces of an arabesque character which he formerly overburdened with expression.

At his last Beethoven concert besides four sonatas, one heard the first Berlin performance of the "Deutsche Tänze." These dances were written for special occasions and designed by Beethoven for charitable purposes. The manuscript was recently discovered by Georg Schünemann in the Berlin State Library. These are minuets of a conventional type and though they are very simply harmonized one gets occasional glimpses of Beethoven's genius peeping through the naïve joy of the dance. Fischer achieved a great success.

Just as Fischer the pianist dominates the concert platform, so does Kulenkampff as violinist. When the two combine forces in Beethoven's sonatas, success is inevitable. Their temperaments complete each other: the inborn exuberance of the pianist has had to be curbed by discipline and self-control, while the violinist, who as a North German is of a calmer disposition, has had to learn how to let himself go.

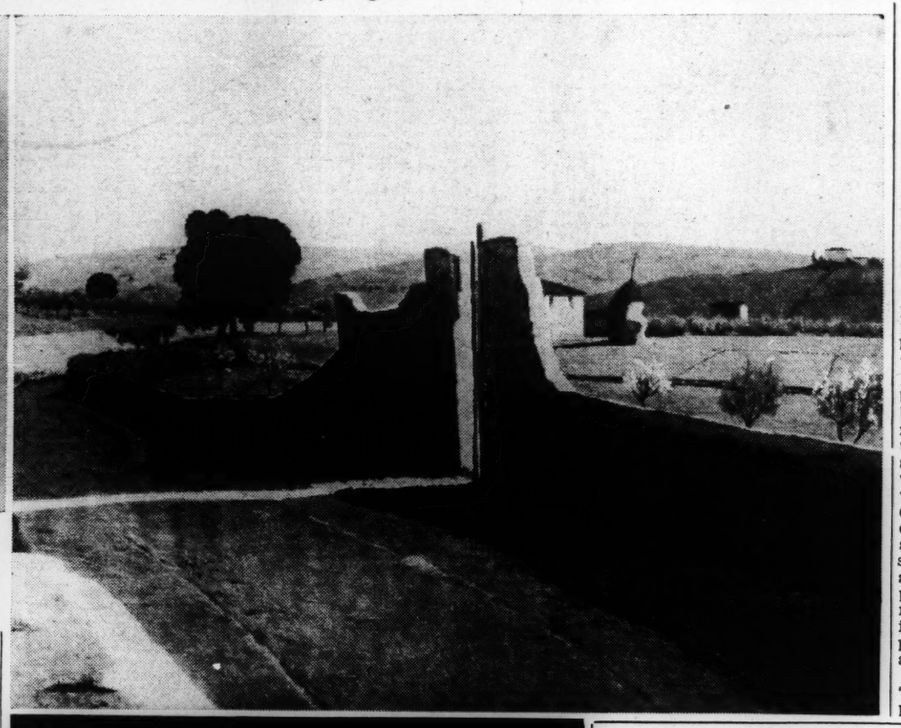
* * *

These achievements are in themselves extraordinary; to unite them in the service of Beethoven is surely a great and important contribution. There is, however, another aspect to be considered. When the cult of Beethoven is practiced at the expense of other great traditions, such as that of Bach or Mozart and of all contemporary music, it must lead to exclusiveness. While towns like Dresden, Hamburg and Baden-Baden are making generous efforts to encourage modern music, Berlin offers an example of conservatism. Concentrating our musical activities on two or three practicing musicians—this year, Edwin Fischer, Georg Kulenkampff and Wilhelm Furtwängler—may also induce stagnation. The energetic demands of the younger generation must therefore come to the rescue. The state grant of a prize for music to the young pianist Richard Laugs is a step in this direction. Laugs has established himself in Berlin as a musician of individual outlook and undoubted talent. Time will help him to overcome a few technical immaturities.

Among the concerts given by foreigners I must mention Emily Roosevelt's Lieder recital because of the skillfully constructed program and her distinguished art in presenting it. The young Bulgarian pianist Sava Savoff showed her volcanic and highly ambitious talent in the playing of classical sonatas with the violinist Peter Panoff.

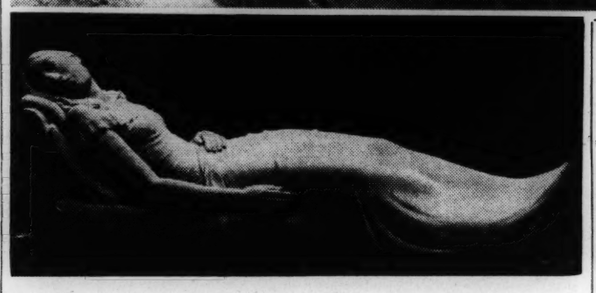
The opera in Berlin is occupied with the moderately modern: Strauss's "Rosenkavalier" at the Deutsches Opernhaus, Max v. Schillings's "Mona Lisa" at the Volksoper and Ottorino Respighi's "Fiamma" at the Staatsoper.

A first performance of "Doktor Johannes Faust," by Hermann Reutter, a young, extremely talented South German composer, achieved a success in Frankfurt. The work, however, suffers from an exaggerated stressing of the elements of popular buffoonery which obscures the basic idea of the tragedy. Ludwig Andersen's text, contrary to that of Berlioz, Gounod and Boito, is not founded on Goethe's "Faust," but goes back, as Busoni's does, to the older form of the puppet-show.



All Photographs by Giacomelli, Venice

Upper Left—Head of a Woman, by Napoleone Martinuzzi. Upper Right—"Country Near Florence," by Memo Vagaggini. Below—"Anita," by Lelio Gelli



Basis and Meaning of Movement

By **Margaret Lloyd**

II

FROM the previous paper it will be seen that Doris Humphrey, in evolving a new dance form that would be true for her, began with a discovery of herself, and later applied this discovery (of human-being-ness) to the group.

Last winter I watched her at work with her concert group in her New York studio—a bleak top floor of a downtown loft building. The shining blocks of "New Dance" and "Theater Piece" looked drab against the brick walls in the sunless room. Numerous other properties were scattered about. An old piano . . . a small raised platform for percussion instruments. Miss Humphrey, lovely in a form-fitting, flaring practice gown, held a shallow drum to guide the rhythms. The girls, variously clad, from leotards to the conventional ankle-length slit skirt, were limbering up with stretching exercises on the floor. There was no attempt at prettification. The atmosphere was of work and nothing else.

* * *

The girls worked in subdivisions and phrases which were later put together as a basis for composition. In one exercise they held the torso still while feet and legs did a complicated pattern—a technical study of controlled movement. In another they practiced the forward fall, supplely flowing, rolling over and bringing up tense, balancing by centering the weight. Then they did some oppositions—one of them, the extension of arms held high and strong, one foot and leg extended without bending the knee, straight and strong, opposing.

Examples were given of movement in the four directions of space—side to side, up and down, forward and back and around—first with a minimum of movement, unaccented, and then extended into a broader movement, pushing more vehemently into the space directions, then repeating, with accent.

Three simple designs in space were wrought from the laws of opposition (against), unison (symmetrical) and succession (following). First in the single figure, then in groups of three. Then the girls did a simple study, the opposition walk, stylized, without rhythmic variation or dynamics and without accompaniment. Adding to the walk the four spatial directions and the three designs in space, they moved from phrase to phrase in rhythmic patterns with gradations of movement.

* * *

These phrases were later combined to show how the technically controlled movement, imbued with the dramatic idea, became altered—the character of the movement remaining primarily the same, yet, conditioned by the idea, taking on new strength, new body angles and extensions of arm and leg positions. And as it was all done for my benefit, to illustrate points Miss Humphrey was trying to make for my understanding of the basis of her work, it should not be adjudged the general or customary procedure of the studio.

The final grouping I saw was the division into two opposing forces—the strong or aggressive against the weak or defensive, facing each other on the diagonal and coming gradually together in a clash that utilized all the several phrases of movement that had previously been analyzed—the Struggle Theme so often employed by modern dancers as expressive of the world today.

So much for the past and the present of Doris Humphrey's work, which of course goes far deeper than can here be revealed. One is almost inclined to feel that she has already reached the summit in her "Theater Piece," epitomizing this world struggle much more contrapuntally and in much more varied form than in the simple studio phrases, and in her "New Dance," eloquent of "the good life," in which members of an ideal society work and play harmoniously together, each developing according to his needs, while each helpfully supplements the others.

* * *

But looking ahead, one still sees high horizons. I had a glimpse, while in the studio, of Miss Humprey's new project for dance notation, wherein figures on a scroll indicate the body articulation, the scroll unwound as the dance progresses. This is a matter to be perfected and if possible, subsidized. Another project, held in abeyance until opportunity arrives, is her "Orestes" to Milhaud's music—a composition in search of an orchestra—for though Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman have appeared with many fine orchestras from time to time, the chance to produce "Orestes" with suitable equipment is still to come.

With such a rich background of development, Miss Humphrey's work at Bennington promises a rewarding climax in the composition she will create and produce there.

(This is the second of two articles on this subject. The first appeared June 16.)

International Art at Venice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice

THE Twentieth International Biennial Exhibition affords a comprehensive panorama of Italian and European art. Thirteen nations, in addition to Italy, are represented in its 50 rooms.

In the national portion of the exhibition all but a few of the best Italian painters, sculptors and engravers, to the number of 682, are present with their latest works, which total 1664. At the entrance stands a beautiful "Victory" in bronze by Antonio Maraini.

The first great hall is occupied by four prominent artists: the two Royal Academicians — Ferruccio Ferrazzi, who shows a dozen pictures, and Felice Carena, who exhibits 10, the most outstanding of which is the war piece, "Dogali 1887"; Carlo Carra, who shows a group of 20 works, and Gino Severini, a Tuscan painter who has sent about 20 works—oil paintings, frescoes and mosaics.

One room is devoted to 27 works by the Academician Ettore Tito, of whom Margherita Sarfatti wrote that he was "born to transform the fugitive aspects of life into superb visions of beauty and joy." Another personal room is occupied by a posthumous exhibition of works by the Piedmontese painter Gigi Chessa.

The room containing frescoes by 10 young artists selected from among 160 competitors, who submitted preliminary sketches, offers a fine example of this medium.

The Futurists, headed by F. T. Marinetti, occupy, with 113 exhibits by 39 artists, the Russian pavilion.

Italy also participates in this Biennial with a section devoted to the decorative arts in which are displayed books, blown glass of Murano, lace and *pietra dura* work. In this section the Venetian, Venini, shows, in his "pezzi unici" in glass, vital power and fresh inspiration. Alfredo Ravasco, with his display of works in coral, agate, malachite, lapis lazuli, rubies and emeralds, proves afresh what a rare simplicity and exquisite refinement of color and material he has attained. A showing of books, jewels of modern typographical art, organized by T. de Marinis, features unique copies lent by notable collectors, the bindings being of great beauty, and the illustrations limited to such as are unique prints or drawings from the artist's hand.

England was unofficially represented this year, but the British Ambassador in Rome was instrumental in getting together a loan collection of such representative artists as Augustus John, Sickert, Brangwyn, Steer, Powell, Gilbert, Hepworth and others.

The French pavilion displays works by painters and sculptors of various tendencies, including Blanche, Marquet, Gromaire, Laurencin, Luc-Albert Moreau, Souverbie, Denis, Desiré Lucas, Girieud, Despiau, Poisson and Pommier. There is also an important restrospective collection comprising 30 works by Degas.

Austria shows a collection of works representative of present-day painting in Vienna and the provinces, together with sculptures, water colors and engravings. Germany is well represented, the expressive and forceful portraits by König being especially noteworthy. Among the exhibits in the Greek pavilion are a delightful bust of a woman by Dimitriadis and some works by Prince Nicholas.

The Hungarian exhibition promoted by the president of the Hungarian Academy in Rome, is a most attractive show, in which are represented such artists as Rudnai, Vaszary, Csok, Fenyes, Ivanyi, Novak, Molnar, Abonji and Borbereki. Some excellent decorative sculpture is included in the Danish section, Kay Nielsen, Bierg, Henning and Rathsack being represented. Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Poland, Spain and Switzerland are also well represented. The Russians are absent this year, as are also the Americans.

Goya in Partial Portrait

Goya: A Portrait of the Artist as a Man, by Manfred Schneider. New York: Knight. $2.75.

PLAINLY enough the title of this book indicates its character. Yet the reader may well be disappointed that the portrait is done in profile, as it were, rather than full-face. Since Goya's fame lives on because of his expressive genius, it is possible that persons interested in his art will care little for the details of his amours and the court intrigues that had no relation to his development as painter and etcher.

Characteristic is the conclusion of this biography, as if it were a historical novel: we take leave of Goya while he is on his way to join the refugee colony in Bordeaux. His fruitful experiments there with the new art of lithography do not come within the scope of a recital that puts emphasis upon a lifetime of adventure. A secondary value of the book is its clear picture of an era of transition when Spain was painfully casting off lingering souvenirs of medievalism.

Goya's greatness resided in his awareness of the times in which he lived, his refusal to accept the feudal convention that the lowly among the people were rightly the chattels of the titled and wealthy. His horror of the brutalities and miseries resulting from militarism found pictorial statement in the "Disasters of War" series of etchings, which were so searching and accusative in their reticent realism that not for half a century after they were made, and 35 years after the artist's passing, were the times favorable for their publication.

That Goya's genius lay within the lasting province of art—dealing with experience in a personal style that yet had kinship with impulses and motives widely shared by humanity—is the cause for his entrance into the company of world figures, humanist brother of Rembrandt and artistic ancestor of Manet, Daumier, Delacroix and Forain in France, as well as of Zuloaga in Spain. In Goya pictorial brushwork becomes as facile as handwriting, yet there is none of the scribbling quality that pulls down the essential value of the sketch work of most other men. An oil portrait at a sitting, an etching so fully composed in thought that it could go down on copper with no preliminary drawing for aid—these were the signs of his xtraordinary talent for quick expression of his complete vision. His feeling for drama was so keen that some of his conversation pieces touch in not only a character but a mood in six brush strokes of a face in a wash drawing.

Mr. Schneider does not fail to show the courage of Goya in his humanitarian protests, as in his rebuke of a judge of the Inquisition who argued speciously that the sufferings of a woman of the poor, burned as a witch, were "of no importance compared to the higher values involved." The artist replied: "That process of thought is strange to me." His lack of kinship with the mechanism of ecclesiasticism is shown in the incident of the early fresco commission when his work was described as more suitable for a market place than for a church. Had he been patient with official painting traditions, Goya could have led a rich and tranquil existence as a conformist and today might be all but unknown.

Mr. Schneider's book comes to a focus toward the end in a conversation in which one of the painter's clients reports his discovery that all Goya's work is self-revelatory.

Goya replies: "Creative artists are men who experience life more strongly than others, both in enjoyment and revulsion. . . . They would be choked if they did not possess the ability to force an experience out of themselves and into final completion in their work. That's the way we live, and if an idea strikes a chord in us, we take it very seriously and wish to bless mankind with it."

E. C. S.

'La Tancia'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence.

OPEN-AIR performances have been given in Florence of the seventeenth-century comedy "La Tancia," written by Michelangiolo Buonarroti *il Giovane*, great-nephew of Michelangelo. The piece lends itself well to outdoor performance on a large open stage.

The present production was staged in the sloping semioval space in the Boboli Gardens behind the Royal Pitti Palace, known as the theater *della Meridiana*, an extensive grassy, tree-girdled amphitheater. The scene was arranged on a plan similar to the one adopted last year for the production of Gluck's "Alceste," the Greek architectural features being translated into those of rural Tuscany three centuries ago. On the brow of the hill a house of characteristic Tuscan peasant form was set. The grassy slope was outlined with low walls or palings, cutting the area into little fields, and affording a wide range of movement to the actors. The foreground stage represented a threshing floor where, surrounded by carts and farm implements, the principal action and the ballets took place. The orchestra and chorus were accommodated in an enclosure in front of and lower than the stage, hidden by a creeper-covered screen.

The action, though slight, affords opportunity for a good performance by a company which includes Carlo Ninchi, Augusto Maracci, Enzo Biliotti and Russana Masi, who appeared in the title part.

The ballets, designed by Angela Sartorio, were rendered by the "Città di Firenze" School of Dance, and included a gay Reapers' Dance, a Lantern Dance and the final *Trescone*. Special music on old rustic motifs was composed by Cremesini, Guerrini and Frazzi. The orchestra and chorus were conducted by Marini Cremesini, and the stage management was under the direction of Giorgio Venturini.

Cleveland Art Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

COINCIDENT with the Great Lakes Exposition the Cleveland Museum of Art is holding the exposition's official art exhibit, opening on June 25. The French Government, through the Museum of the Louvre, lends Titian's "Madonna and Child" and Raphael's "Double Portrait" as a tribute to the late Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, a Clevelander who was a member of the museum council. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. are lending their two Duccios, their Roger van der Weyden portrait and Sargent's portrait of John D. Rockefeller Sr. Edward S. Harkness lends his "Nellie Farren, Countess of Derby," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a panel by Pesellino.

From Italian private collections come "Portrait of a Lady" by Veronese, "Christ at the Column, with a Portrait of Bartolommeo Colleone" by Palma Vecchio, a "Deposition" by Lorenzo Lotto, "Crowning with Thorns" by Jacopo Bassano, "Dream of Alessandro Farnese" by Tintoretto and "Architecture" by Strozzi. Loans of pictures by Manet, El Greco, Clouet, Velasquez, Renoir, Daumier, Corot, Toulouse-Lautrec, Eakins, Hals, Gauguin, Cézanne and Picasso are from leading museums in the United States, and Yale is sending several Italian primitives.

Dealers are lending works by Bellini, Titian, Terburg, Courbet, Rembrandt, Renoir, Pissaro, Pater and Hals, some of these not seen hitherto publicly in the United States, having come from the Hermitage and other famous European collections. From private collections—J. P. Morgan, Stephen Clark, Samuel A. Lewisohn, E. W. Edwards, Charles H. Worcester, Frank Smith, Arthur Sachs, Mrs. John W. Simpson, William Church Osborn, A. Conger Goodyear, James T. Soby, Philip Goodwin and others — come noted pictures by Memling, Seurat, Cézanne, Degas, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Titian, Manet, Chardin, Picasso, Redon. There is also to be a gallery of American pictures.

Poetic Drama in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

WE ARE, at the moment of writing, enjoying what I may describe as a veritable dramatic festival. At the Gate, the original London company is presenting "Murder in the Cathedral" for the second week and, at the Abbey, the National Theater's own players are offering James Elroy Flecker's "Hassan."

It has been said that poetic drama has ceased to have an appeal for Dublin audiences, but the capacity houses at each playhouse are putting that theory to rout.

Night after night, Mr. T. S. Eliot's beautiful play holds audiences spellbound, especially during the remarkable sermon scene which closes the opening act. Dramatically speaking, Mr. Eliot has put his best work into these earlier scenes, but what follows is nevertheless interesting, since the magnificent acting of the ensemble maintains the work at a high level. The explanatory scene, toward the end, is, of course, a complete departure from the spirit pervading the play as a whole. As relief, it has its value and it serves its purpose well. The play and its performance would bear seeing again and again.

Turning to the Abbey, where "Hassan" is having its first Irish production at the hands of Hugh Hunt and the Abbey Players, this fine work overrides its age and has lost none of its grip. It is an ambitious work for players so accustomed to the broader and more direct style of the Irish dramatists, and one feared that the Oriental atmosphere would suffer a little when the Irish intonations intruded themselves. Only once or twice, however, did this occur, and each time the intrusion came from very minor characters, so that it was quickly forgotten.

The play obviously calls for a large stage crowd, and greater playing space than the Abbey stage affords was also clearly indicated, but Mr. Hunt has obtained great breadth with the small space at his disposal by his handling of the cast. One never got the feeling of overcrowding even when the stage was most crowded.

Settings for an Oriental play of many scenes are ever a problem for the small or intimate theater, but, at the Abbey, Tanyamoiseiwitsch has found a solution in a single setting requiring only minor changes for the various scenes. The lighting does the rest, and the general impression is that of magnificent simplicity.

For once, Michael J. Dolan fell a little short of satisfying. In the more dignified and in the angry passages, he was, as ever, superb, but somehow his passion did not carry. It was rather that of a man playing a part which he did not quite relish. F. J. McCormick, as the Caliph, was singularly annoying of speech on his first appearance. As the play proceeded, however, he dropped mannerisms and became the subtle and cruel tyrant with a verisimilitude as horrible as it was real. The character of Haroun-Al-Raschid is well drawn, but it is exceedingly deceptive. His appreciation of bravery and of honesty, as well as his acute sense of humor and his love of poetry, lead one to believe that his cruelty is merely an outward form and that, in the end, he will find a way out for the lovers in true Arabian Nights fashion. At the Abbey, his final indulgence in exquisite cruelty left one disappointed with the man rather than overwhelmed by his brutality. This is perhaps the best tribute I can pay to Mr. McCormick.

Denis O'Dea, as Rafi, king of the beggars, was perhaps the great surprise of the production. His voice has lost that note of irritability which was always so reminiscent of "The New Gossoon." His acting in the prison scene showed him capable of striking heights of emotion, while in his other scenes he maintained a high level of dignity and defiance.

The performance generally revealed the Abbey Players in a new and impressive light, and they and their producer are to be congratulated heartily. Their work in this play and in other plays of non-Irish authorship during the season brings the Abbey further along the paths which a national playhouse should tread.

J. J. HAYES

The Metropolitan Opera

The Metropolitan Opera, 1883-1935, by Irving Kolodin. New York: Oxford University Press, $3.75.

THIS book sets out to fulfill more than one function. It traces the history of New York's Metropolitan Opera House from the time in 1880 when it was only a project through the years of its activity, which began with the opening of its doors in October, 1883, down to the end of the season of 1934-35, plus a glance toward things to come. At the same time, it undertakes to ascertain the significance of Metropolitan Opera in the artistic and social life of New York and to criticize the successive régimes that have directed its course.

The book also offers a quantity of statistics, in particular an appendix that aims to be a complete compilation of the works presented at the Metropolitan during the regular subscription seasons covered, arranging them in the order of their appearance in the repertory and providing the total number of presentations in each case and the number of seasons in which each figured. Mr. Kolodin also devotes some space to contemporaneous operatic enterprises, like Oscar Hammerstein's seasons at his Manhattan Opera House in Thirty-fourth Street and the visits to New York of the Philadelphia-Chicago and, later, Chicago companies, which carried on in a measure the Hammerstein tradition.

* * *

The scope of such a work is impressive in itself and the labor that has gone into the making of it is no less impressive. Yet the result as it stands is less the book it sets out to be than an assemblage of notes, industriously collected toward such a book. Inaccuracies, examples of fragmentary treatment, omissions and misleading statements (doubtless unintentionally so) crop up often enough to vitiate the volume as a work of reference. Then, the presentation is unsatisfactory with respect to proportion, emphasis, movement and English idiom. One cannot help feeling that in spite of the pains already taken, further time ought to have been devoted to verification, building up, rearrangement, and remolding of the language.

When we read that Jane de Vigne, a mezzo-soprano, sang the Queen in "The Huguenots"; that Lassalle was the Nevers in the same opera (his role was really St. Bris); that Carbone (a buffo bass) appeared as the Count in "Figaro's Wedding"; that Mascagni's "Isabeau" was given only once in New York, we begin to feel that a little verification by ourselves is in order. And the further we read, the stronger that feeling grows.

* * *

I have looked in vain in the book for a mention of Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin," which was introduced to America by the Metropolitan company at the New Theater (for a time used twice a week by the Metropolitan people) on Feb. 8, 1910, with a cast headed by Marie Delna and Edmond Clément; likewise for Paër's "Il Maestro di Cappella" and Lecocq's "La Fille de Madame Angot." When the author declares that under the Gatti-Casazza management "all works save Russian and Czech" were given "in the language of their origin," he forgets "William Tell," "Don Carlos," "Martha" and "La Vestale" in Italian translations; "Iphigénie en Tauride" in a German version and "St. Elizabeth" in English—or else he places them among "infrequent deviations from this policy, few of them significant."

Another puzzling statement is embedded in the following rather curious assemblage of words: "Hempel's characterization of the Feldmarschallin remains to the present day the finest seen for the role in New York, as the recent performances of Lotte Lehmann at the Metropolitan have not been indicative of the true qualities of that impersonation. Opera-goers who have had the opportunity to study Lehmann's impersonation elsewhere concede her at least an equality of accomplishment with Hempel." Conspicuous examples of the misleading also occur in the strange confusions with regard to "Ernani" and "Don Carlos."

Mr. Kolodin has a good deal to say about Metropolitan Opera as a dependency of fashionable society and seems to enjoy quoting the trivialities of that society's chroniclers. The relation of Metropolitan Opera to the artistic life of New York, however, he might have studied more searchingly, and his somewhat turbid narrative, while often well documented, takes little account of elements that do not lie close to the surface.

PITTS SANBORN

WPA Art in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

AN EXHIBITION, national in scope, of oil paintings, water colors, prints and designs for mural paintings, done under the Federal Art Project of the Works Progress Administration, opened in the Phillips Memorial Gallery, June 16, to continue to July 5. Nine rooms, including the main gallery, the foyer and stair hall are given over to this display, consisting of 122 exhibits selected and arranged by Duncan Phillips, Marjorie Phillips and C. Law Watkins—the collector, his artist wife and the educational director of the Phillips Memorial Gallery. The works exhibited are shown with the same care and distinction as are the works of masters of world renown which are commonly to be seen on these walls. The exhibition was made possible through the cooperation of Holger Cahill, in charge of this Art Project, who gives it his unqualified approval.

Last October $2,952,000 became available through the Works Progress Administration for this Art Project, to be expended within less than a year. At present 5300 artists and art teachers in 44 states are employed by the Project at a monthly wage of from $35 to $103, according to living costs in various localities. Through this Project, since last October, more than 3000 oil paintings and 3600 prints have been produced, all of which are the property of the Federal Government and have been or are to be allocated to public or semi-public buildings, such as libraries, schools and hospitals throughout the United States. About 75 per cent of the artists employed were heretofore almost unknown; 80 per cent of the whole number are on relief. The artists not on relief are employed as Project leaders.

In addition, 700 teachers are employed to teach children in settlement houses, community centers, etc., and 40,000 children, mostly underprivileged are reported as receiving instruction from this source. The current exhibition includes a group of paintings and three works in sculpture by children in some of these classes. Two collections of these paintings by children have been invited for exhibition abroad, one for an art teaching center in Cheltenham, England, and the other for a school in Geneva, Switzerland.

All this suggests the scope of this Federal Art Project and the background for the current exhibition. One approaches it with lively interest but leaves bewildered and appalled. The subjects chosen are commonplace in the extreme and although they are set forth with a childlike simplicity the technique for the most part indicates lack of training. One looks almost in vain for a spark of inspiration, a glimmer of inherent talent. There is little mirth, there is practically no joy in these paintings; they are essentially made to order. It is said that under this unique Art Project artists have attained complete freedom of expression, opportunity to create without thought of the buying public, but the fact that this freedom is bought at the price of bread and butter seems to have been forgotten.

The distribution is widespread. Fifty-four of the paintings and prints come from New York, 22 from Illinois, 12 from Pennsylvania, eight from Massachusetts, six from California and lesser numbers from the District of Columbia, Colorado, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Iowa and New Jersey. Realism and a certain precision in representation are notable in many of the works. Most of the themes are urban, trivial and depressing; there are very few landscapes and none of lyric quality. There are few figure studies and the quota of still-life paintings also is small. Occasionally one comes across a striking bit of satire such as "Barnegat Chateau" or "Year 1865," both by New York artists, but for the most part the work is unsophisticated, although very self-conscious. The prints, the majority of which are by artists who had won distinction before this project was set up, are far better than the paintings—technically good if in many instances uninteresting.

Without any intent of quarreling with relief programs, the thought that recurs from a contemplation of this exhibition is of the pity of the innumerable works of fine quality by gifted artists stored away in studios and warehouses while these brave, but futile, efforts are being distributed to institutions throughout the country with the stamp of approval of the Federal Government, which should be concerned with the education of public taste.

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Heidelberg Looks Back 550 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Heidelberg

ON JUNE 24, 550 years ago, papal couriers placed in the hands of the Elector Ruprecht I, Count of the Palatinate, a Bull of Pope Urban. This document conveyed the Pope's approval of a plan to found a "Studium generale" in Heidelberg. Only four months later Heidelberg opened its university, the first on German soil.

The rulers of the Empire, warriors though they were, felt an increasing desire among their peoples for opportunity to acquire knowledge. Paris and Bologna had long been the central seats of European learning, and the large number of German students there had been a striking feature at both universities.

Even during the thirteenth century the religious orders had urged the need for German universities, and lectures had been arranged in several German towns for limited periods. Nearly a century had to elapse, however, before the Kaiser Karl IV, in 1348, gave Prague a German university. His example was soon followed by Vienna, which obtained its university in 1365.

With Three Professors

At the time of the establishment of the Heidelberg University the strife was raging between the rival Popes in Rome and in Avignon, and Elector Ruprecht was one of the first of the German Princes to acknowledge Rome. Paris University, however, declared in favor of Avignon, whereupon the German students there, headed by Marsilius von Junghen, had to return to their own country and many chose to attend Heidelberg.

The Heidelberg University, therefore, started auspiciously. The learned Marsilius was entrusted by the Elector with its organization on the model of Paris, and on the 19th of October, 1386, the new German university opened its doors with a teaching staff numbering three professors. At the end of the first academic year, however, there were 16 lecturers and about 500 students.

As there were no preparatory schools for the university then in existence, new students had to spend four to five years in the faculty for philosophy before they were permitted to attend courses in theology, medicine or law. The whole conduct of the university was under Papal domination, and a Romish dignitary was appointed as chancellor to ensure that only "pure doctrine" was taught.

A century had to pass before a particle of freedom from this dominion could be extorted, and it was only when the university's second century was nearing its close that the spirit of the humanities gained a foothold. As the Reformation approached, however, the Heidelberg University following the lead of the rulers of the Palatinate, headed steadily for Protestantism. The Elector Count Otto Heinrich, who contributed so greatly to the grandeur of the famous Heidelberg Schloss, called Melanchthon to the university, and, with the help of similarly minded teachers, the reform work was completed.

All But Destroyed

It was, however, Calvinism that now held sway over the university—Heidelberg was nicknamed by deriders the German Geneva—but both town and university flourished, the latter gaining international repute. Then came the Thirty Years' War, in the course of which Heidelberg was all but destroyed by Tilly.

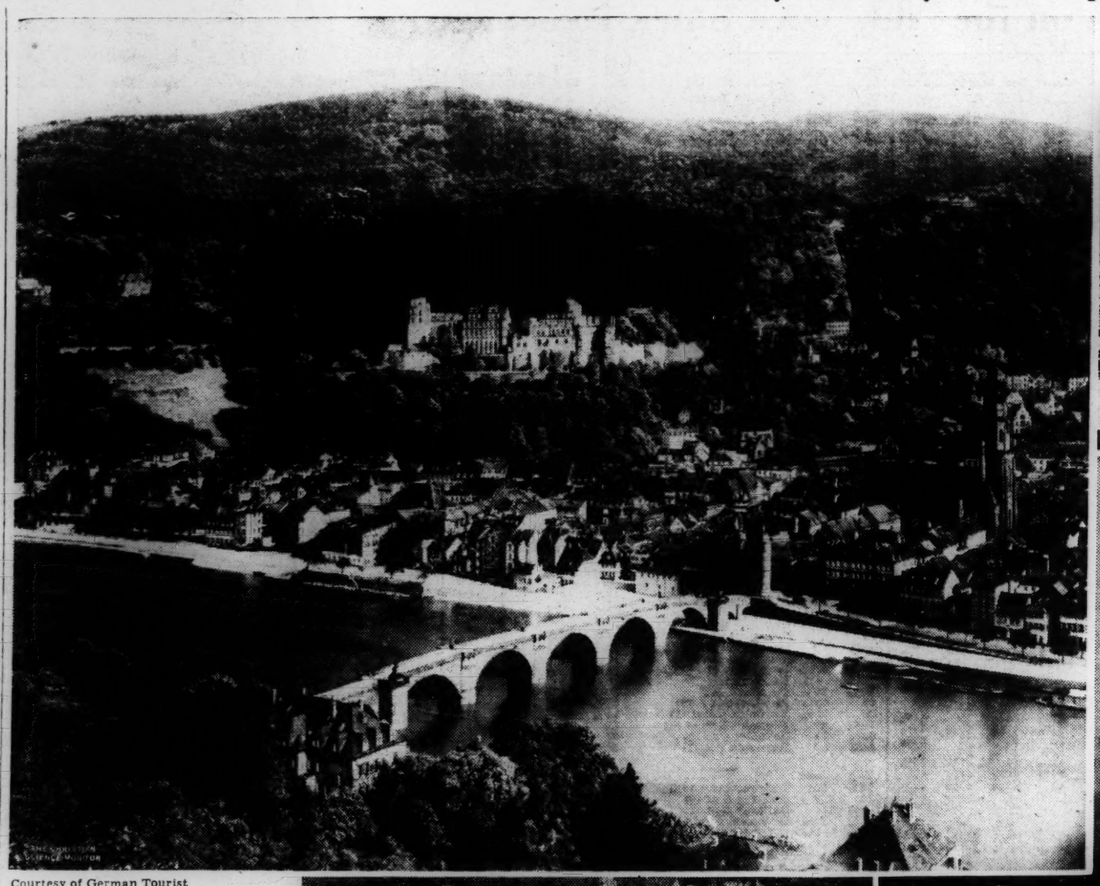
In the tumult of victory the Roman Catholic Duke, Maximilian of Bavaria, thought to please the Pope by depriving the heretical university of one of its grandest treasures, the Bibliotheca Palatina, which was transferred to the Vatican, helping to make it the most valuable library in the world. This "optimus Germaniae litterae thesaurus" was carried on the backs of hundreds of mules over the Alps to Rome, and few of the unique manuscripts and volumes found their way back. The university did not recover for nearly two centuries from the effects of bombardment, spoilation, and incendiarism.

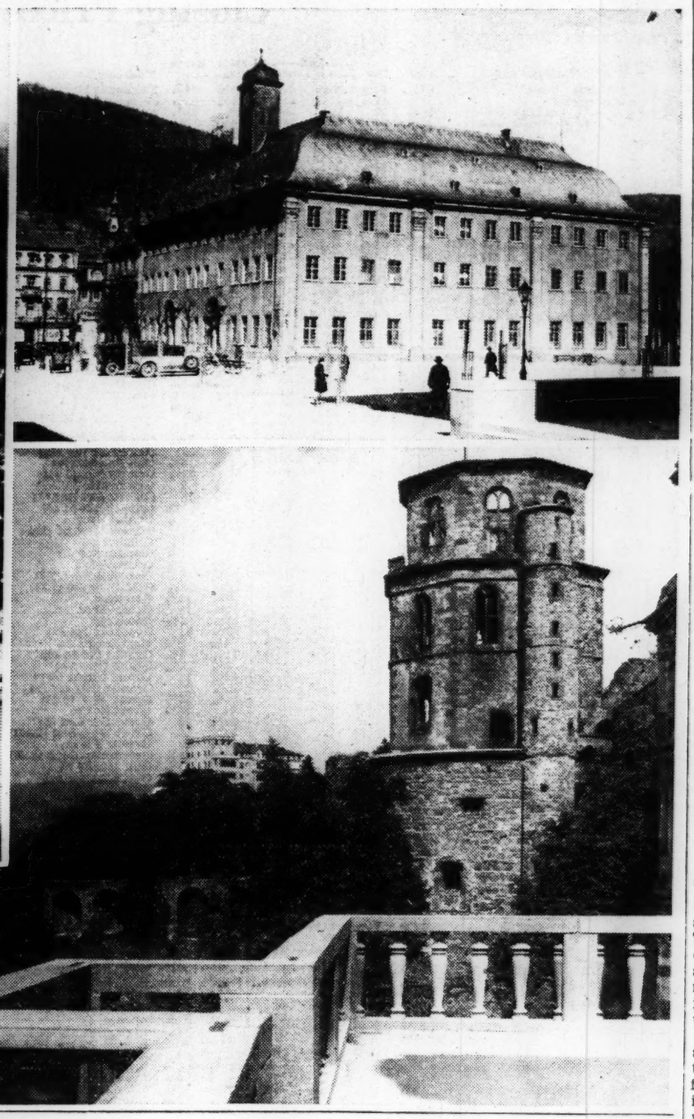
The "new" university building that is still in existence, was, it is true, erected in the early years of the eighteenth century, but the university had lost the greater part of its foundations, and religious dissensions carried it back to the Middle Ages.

In the nineteenth century Heidelberg and its university became again a center of German intellectual life, and the university chairs were occupied by men whose learning and influence were acknowledged and honored by scholars in all parts of the world. Throughout the century Heidelberg led the way among German universities in historical science, and at the same time Robert Bunsen, Gustav Kirchhoff and Hermann Helmholtz worked and taught there.

Foreigners of all nationalities manifested their appreciation of Heidelberg's scientific and cultural value. Solid form was given to American esteem by generous contributions, through the instrumentality of Jacon Gould Schurmann, formerly Ambassador in Berlin, toward the cost of the construction of the new university building.

The university became the home of what was essentially German, and from it radiated the new German idealism.





Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office

Heidelberg, Seat of Germany's Most Ancient University, Celebrated in Song and Story. At the Far End of the Neckar River Bridge Is the Town Gate, Seen Even More Clearly in the Photograph of Crew Practice at Lower Left. The University Is Beyond, and Above It, Heidelberg Schloss, the Medieval Castle. Upper Right—The Old University Building. Lower Right—Tower of the Castle

Language Self-Teaching

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE difficulties encountered by most English-speaking peoples in learning a foreign language are the early elimination of all English; the securing of abundant practice in using what they have learned; and learning easily the gender and agreement of nouns and adjectives, and other small grammatical points necessary for correct speech and writing. The following idea may prove helpful in overcoming such difficulties, and may be used by a beginner as soon as he is familiar with a small vocabulary.

From home magazines clip the colored pictures containing objects, etc., for which you know the foreign names. Mount each picture at the top of a scrapbook page or on a sheet of paper from a large loose-leaf binder, leaving plenty of room below it for your writing. Now label each article in the picture with its proper foreign name. Then, under each picture, write as many facts as you can about every object and person, using all the appropriate adjectives, verbs and adverbs you now know. At first your descriptions will be very simple, as: "The table is brown and the books are blue," etc. Later you can return to these early lessons and add many more descriptive sentences and also little stories about the people and places pictured.

Add new pictures to your book as you learn new words. Divide the book into sections, if you wish, devoting each section to a main topic and related subjects, as follows: The house, rooms and furniture; the city and stores; shopping, clothes and foods; the country and animals; modes of transportation and traveling; games and activities; color, and time (clock and watch faces).

Pictures can be found to illustrate almost every thing you study and they will provide an excellent means for practice in original composition in the foreign language without a word of English being necessary. This interesting method of practice will impress the picture of the object, person or action, with its name in the language you are studying very clearly on your mind, giving your memory and opportunity to associate the two together, thereby enabling you actually to think in that language.

When completed, these simple, illustrated lessons should be exceptionally good material for teaching the language to a small child.

On Finding One's Place

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR first speaker today offers a secret of success to those who wish to be happy and to do well in their work. So we lead off with word from California.—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman:

With gratitude for the many thought-provoking ideas I have gained from contributions to the Round Table, I am offering the results of a few of my reflections on how we may gain the solution of one of our present-day problems.

One of the primary interests of a young man or woman, and it is many times not a selfish interest, is to find his or her place in the world, that niche wherein he can render the best service and gain the greatest happiness. "Economic conditions" is one of the names of the bugbear that is held up as a valid and almost insurmountable obstacle to this goal. Openings in the business and professional world, as well as chances for advancement seem scarce, and every field already overcrowded.

From my personal experience and observation I hold the encouraging conviction that this is not true, and that opportunities abound.

I saw an excellent example of the spirit that leads to success in any venture, several weeks ago when I sat in the office of one of the executives of the company by whom I am employed. He is a man of tremendous responsibility, and very busy. I am but one of about 35,000 employees. Yet he found time to tell me of some of his experiences on a business trip he had just made, and time to be genuinely interested in my work, my experiences, my ambitions.

During our conversation there were several interruptions, and one I remember in particular was a report of a serious condition caused by a mishandling made by one of the receiving clerks in a branch unit of the company. "I'll have to take a run down there some time soon and help the fellow out. I don't believe anybody has ever showed him just how this work is to be done," said the executive.

Yes, there are exceptions, but I believe they are exceptions. At least, men of such motives are the most successful, and the sort we should look to as examples of the fruitage of unselfish ideals. I am sure that should this executive with whom I was talking find himself in a very humble position, he would still manifest that sincere interest in the welfare of others, that glorification of work from drudgery to service. And undoubtedly he would not remain in that position very long, but would find doors opening before him to higher positions and more responsibility. I feel that young people need this lesson in the art of living, if they would be happy and successful.

But, you say, what of the young man or women who has no job? This, too, is answerable, for the ideal of service is not confined to any place or position. Looking about to see how they may supply the needs of their fellowmen, many people have literally made jobs for themselves, which always develop into greater opportunities if carried on in the same spirit of helpfulness and service. Read the "Vocations" column on the Daily Features Page of the Monitor, if you do not believe that this is true. I have marveled at the ingenuity of some of the means related there of how opportunities were made, a la Napoleon, who said he made circumstances. And the very best ideas are the most simple, the most near-at-hand.

I will not go so far afield this time as to apply any of my observations to international problems—and yet, I sincerely believe that big problems are very closely related to little ones, and that if each individual would do his share toward making the crooked places straight and the rough places plain, the whole world would swing into stride, and the millenium would be well on its way.

(Miss) V. F.

* * *

Michigan

Hello, Everybody:

Isn't it remarkable that, with so much space in the world, people will bunch together like in New York City, for example?

I have been working in the heart of that great city for the past three years, where people elbow one another a lot, especially on the subways, where sky is available only in small patches seen among the skyscrapers. Now I am on a large farm on a vacation. What a welcome change! Plenty of air, and plenty of sky. The loudest noises are the birds and the crickets. It makes me wonder a bit.

The trip from New York to Michigan was really interesting. We spent a couple of hours on the Cornell University campus at Ithaca, New York. Such beautiful buildings amid a glorious setting of hills and trees, near the beautiful blue Cayuga Lake, one of the Finger Lakes.

We arrived at Niagara Falls in time to see it fired by the last rays of the sun, then the moon came out and smiled benignly down on the tourists and guests. By and by the powerful lights were trained on the falls and tumbling cold masses of water became vivid cataracts of pink, gold, and green. It was really breathtakingly lovely.

At London, Ontario, we stopped and went through a Kellogg's factory. We saw the cereals through the various stages of transformation from the kernels of corn, grown in South Africa, to the finished product, all neatly boxed and ready for breakfast.

Is that the roar of a subway I hear? No, that's the lilting song of a Jenny Wren. (Miss) B. S.

* * *

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

Perhaps I am a bit older than your usual Round Tablers, but my interests with young people may admit me to your column as a guest.

When I hear so many of the young matrons or college graduates (who are unemployed) say that they wish they could find something to do with their leisure time, I am reminded that I, too, had difficulty, when a stranger in a new town, in finding constructive occupation. But young people are needed everywhere for leadership. My particular interest is Girl Scout leadership and anyone having a willingness to serve, gratis, will find the work as constructive, instructive and interesting to herself as to the girls she guides. Character building is the keynote of the Girl Scout program, including as it does, every phase of activity which interests girls.

How can a leader of such inspired work possibly reap else but great fruits from her labors? A young woman, learning to use her leisure in so constructive a way, will never become restless or lonely—no matter how foreign her surroundings may seem.

(Mrs.) I. G. R.

* * *

We echo the points made by the last speaker. Your Chairman has served in local and national Y. W. C. A. work both as volunteer and as paid worker, also as Camp Fire Guardian, and knows the rich rewards of working with boys and girls. And you can do it even though employed elsewhere. People do. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts—any of these organizations, need as leaders and helpers wide-awake young people with high ideals. If you want to be useful and help with a genuine need, you might like to make yourself known to local heads of one or more of these organizations, and stand ready to serve when they call on you. Younger boys and girls love to look up to "Junior Counsellors." You can do a lot of good and enjoy doing it.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

He Wants to Study Flying

'Ted' Writes to a College Dean and Gets Advice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I have just completed my second year in college. I am interested in aviation. Will you please tell me something about the functions of the Bureau of Air Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce? I should like also information concerning appointments to positions in this bureau. What opportunities to learn to fly are offered by the Army and Navy of the United States? Can you suggest schools where flying and ground training may be learned, also schools of aeronautics? I would like also a list of interesting books on aviation. Sincerely,

Ted

Dear Ted:

I can answer your first question best by quoting from a recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.: "The Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce was organized to carry out the provisions of the Air Commerce Act of 1926. This act requires the Department to maintain and establish civil airways, to examine and license aircraft and airmen, to conduct research looking toward the development of aeronauntics, and in general to promote civil aeronautics in the United States."

The United States Bureau of Air Commerce employs in non-competitive positions aeronautical inspectors, airplane inspectors, aeronautical engineers, airways engineers, airways extension superintendents and caretakers. Positions obtained through Civil Service examinations include airways mechanicians, radio operators, radio electricians, radio engineers, airways keepers and communications supervisors. Detailed information and Civil Service application blanks will be sent to you on request.

An unusual opportunity to learn to fly is offered by the United States Naval Reserve. The course includes every phase of aerial and ground school training. Service with the navy afloat and ashore for four years, flying all kinds of naval aircraft, is required. An adequate salary, food and clothing are furnished. The trainee is insured in the amount of $10,000 and given a bonus of $1500 upon completion of four years' service. Unmarried male citizens between the ages of 20 and 28 are eligible. Flight physical and psychological examinations must be passed. College graduates are preferred, but two years of college work will be accepted.

The Air Corps is one of the most important branches of the United States Army. It functions under the direction of the War Department, Washington, D. C. A very fine flying field and experimental laboratory, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, is now maintained by the United States Government for aeronautical development. It was on this field that the radio-compass, the high-temperature, liquid-cooled engine, beacon, night flying equipment, the airplane parachute, the brake-wheel and the five-lens mapping camera had their inception.

A young man who applies and passes the army physical and air corps examination enlists as a flying cadet for three years. His pay is $75 per month at the beginning, with special clothing, barracks, medical care etc. Provided he passes the tests of the first year he is commissioned second lieutenant Air Corps Reserve and completes the three years in that grade unless sooner commissioned in the regular army. A flying officer or enlisted man is paid one half his base pay in addition to pay and allowances of his grade.

The Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautics Laboratory and School at New York University, the Department of Aeronautical Engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the aeronautical departments of colleges of engineering in some state universities should be investigated by one interested in aeronautics.

The Boeing School of Aeronautics, Oakland, Calif., offers annual scholarships in courses that prepare airline pilots and airline technicians. Candidates must be between 18 and 25 years old. They must be regularly enrolled in some university, college or junior college. They must also submit a 2000-word thesis on some aeronautical subject.

The following books may interest you, Ted:

"We"—C. A. Lindbergh. Putnam, 1927.
"Historic Airships"—Holland, Macrae, 1928.
"Falcons of France"—Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall, Little, 1930.
"Three Musketeers of the Air"—Herman Kohl and others, Putnam, 1928.
"Jump! The Tales of the Caterpillar Club"—Donald Glassman. Simon, 1930.
"Skyward"—Richard Byrd.
"Danbury Rodd, Aviator"—Frederick Palmer, Scribner.
"Skylarking"—Bruce Gould, Liveright, 1929.
"Conquering the Air"—Archibald Williams (Rev. and Enl. by M. B. Crowell) Nelson, 1920.

Very sincerely,
Harry E. Stone
Dean of Men,
West Virginia University

Sandwiching One's Way Through College

Northampton, Mass.

Students at Smith College who sell sandwiches as a means of making extra money were delighted at the warm weather, since it brought a "picnic demand" and boosted their sales, according to one of the vendors.

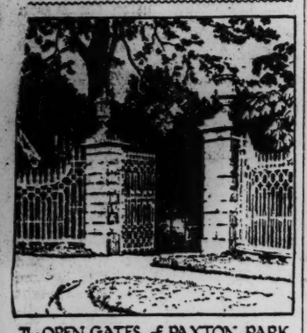
The sale of sandwiches in the dormitories has developed into a thriving business in the past few years among the students at Smith College. In all but the smallest houses there are student salesgirls who meet the unceasing demand. The sandwiches are made by Mrs. Walter S. Hale, who sells them wholesale to the students for seven cents. They are sold retail for 10 cents. The college welcomes this sale of sandwiches since it provides an additional way of earning money for students needing it.

The demand for different kinds of sandwiches is entirely variable, Mrs. Hale said, but on the whole the best sellers are peanut butter and cheese. Two kinds of sandwiches are sold every day, with the exception of one day every week when the "grand salad rolls," as Mrs. Hale calls them, are sold exclusively. A salad roll consists of peanut butter, bacon, lettuce, and mayonnaise in a fresh bun.

The girls buy the sandwiches from Mrs. Hale in the morning and sell them around the campus and in the dormitories during the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Hale makes as many as 200 sandwiches some days, but the average is about 175.

The business was originated in 1933 by Miss Jane Rush, a graduate of Smith in 1931, who made the sandwiches herself while going to secretarial school here, and sold them through the students. When she gave up the enterprise a year later, Mrs. Hale took it up, and has been carrying it on since 1934.

SCHOOLS—British Isles



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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit Taking Holds Back Stocks But Some Gains Are Made

Commodity and Money Markets

Many Industrials Higher, Offsetting Taking of Profits

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Firmness of industrial specialties partly offset profit taking in today's stock market.

Traders began to cash in following a firm opening in which a number of issues bounded to new peak levels for the past several years.

The activity dwindled appreciably on the selling and, near the final hour, morning losses had been pared or canceled in many instances, Wilson & Co., and other packing shares rallied when the former declared the regular dividend on the common.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 950,000 shares.

Recovery Sentiment Gains

Politics, foreign affairs and economic developments kept analysts busy—searching for market clues.

Helpful to recovery sentiment was the survey of the bureau of labor statistics showing more than 88,000 workers were returned to payrolls of manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries during May.

Recent demand for farm implement stocks was said to have reflected trade estimates that the cumulative effect of agricultural purchasing power promises an increase of about a third in equipment sales this year.

Brokers reported that, while public speculative interest in equities is still small, a little more investment participation has been noted in the past week or so.

Bonds Irregular

Italian obligations, recently strong, lost more than a point in today's bond market.

Italian 7s, Rome 6½s and Milan 6½s were under pressure following the assertion of Britain's Foreign Secretary that the British Government does "not propose nor assent" to recognize Italy's annexation of Ethiopia. Most other foreign issues were a little higher, but Cuban 5½s were off more than a point.

A handful of industrial loans, including Allis Chalmers 4s, Gould Coupler 6s, Parmelee Transportation 6s and Republic Steel 4½s were up fractions to a point or more.

In the domestic corporate sector rail liens were somewhat lower in sympathy with the decline in carrier equities. Losers shortly before noon were St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and St. Louis San Francisco 4½s.

U. S. Government securities ruled small fractions lower, including Treasury 4¼s, the 3¼s of 1946 and the 2¾s.

U. S. May Exports Exceed Imports By $9,932,000

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that United States exports in May exceeded imports by $9,932,000.

May was described as the first month since January in which this country had a favorable trade balance.

For the five months ending with May total imports exceeded exports by $3,292,000, with the exports amounting to $969,545,000 and imports to $972,837,000.

The imports in May this year were [illegible] $201,042,000, compared with [illegible],000 in the same month last [illegible] imports were listed at $191. as against $170,533,000 in May a year ago.

In the five months ending with May last year, United States exports exceeded imports by $16,155,000. Exports were $853,867,000 and imports $837,712,000.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading was more active in today's stock market and prices closed firm. A large demand for kaffirs and the spectacular rise in West Wit issues were the features of the dealings. Foreign bonds, transatlantics and giltedged securities moved higher and the industrial group, especially tobacco, silk and motor stocks were in demand. Oils were slightly easier.

Paris—The bourse closed with an irregular tone while traders awaited the Government's declaration regarding the foreign policy. Rents and electrical shares gave ground, while the international section advanced.

Liverpool—Wheat futures scored an advance on the sharp rally in today's North American markets and reports of continued dryness in the American spring wheat belt. Prices reacted slightly at the close.

Advances in cotton futures due to the tight spot situation were followed by partial reaction under profit taking, and closed 6 to 8 points higher.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Reduced or Resumed or Accumulated or Regular	Rate	Period	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Atlantic Refining new		4% pf			
		$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 6
Harvard Trust Co (Cambridge, Mass.)	Reduced	60c	Q	July 1	June 19
St Oil Co of Ohio	Resumed	25c		July 15	June 30
Sub Elec Sec 2d pf	Accumulated	50c		July 1	June 24
Carnation Co	Regular	50c	S	July 1	June 20
Do 1st pf		$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Chain Store Prod cv pf		$1.50			
		37½c	Q	June 30	June 20
Firestone Tire&R pf		30c	Q	July 20	July 3
Louisville G & El pf		$1.25	Q	July 15	June 30
Do 6% pf		$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Q	July 15	June 30
Quarterly Inc Shrs		3c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
South Calif Edis		37½c	Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Sub El Sec 1st pf		$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15

City of New Orleans Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A $5,182,000 issue of city of New Orleans public belt railroad bridge revenue 4 per cent bonds, due serially Oct. 1, 1937 to 1956, inclusive, and 1962, will be offered to the public by a banking syndicate headed by Bancamerica-Blair Corporation. The 1937 maturity bonds are priced at 103⅝. 1938-56 bonds at 104¾, and 1962 maturity at 105½. These prices will yield from about 1.20 per cent for the 1937 maturity to about 3.75 per cent for the 1962 maturity.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 23	Last June 22
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3f)	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express	11¾	11⅝	11⅞	11½
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	20⅛	20	20	20¾
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26¾	26	26⅝	25⅞
21½	11⅜	Advance Rumely	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
69½	58	Air Reduction n (1f)	69¼	68¾	69	68¾
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	14⅛	13¾	13¾	13⅞
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
30⅝	12⅞	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25¾	24¼	24¼	25
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	204	201	202	206
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (¼c)	25¾	25⅜	25¾	24⅞
11	6¾	Allied Stores	10B	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	80½	80	80	81
50½	35¾	Allis Chalmers (1)	48¼	47¾	48¼	47⅞
28½	19⅜	Alpha Port Cem (1)	23	22¾	22¾	23
125½	75	Amerada (2)	95¾	95¾	95¾	96
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	52¼	52¼	52¼	52
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (1)	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	48	47¾	47¾	47¾
131½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	131¾	131½	131¾	131½
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	135	133¾	134¾	134½
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	164	163¾	164	163½
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	37	36⅛	36⅝	36⅝
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	68½	68⅛	68½	67½
58¾	31	Am Chain	48	48	48	48
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	90½	89¾	90½	90
32⅜	21¼	Am Com Alcohol	22	22	22	22
24½	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
99½	89	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	98	98	98	
5	3½	Am Encaustic T	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	36⅜	34¼	35⅛	33¾
37¼	25	Am & For Pow 6	30¾	30	30¼	30½
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	15	14½	14¾	15
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	17⅝	17	17⅜	
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6	5⅞	5⅛	6
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40½	40	40	40½
4⅝	2	Am Ice	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	20½	20	20	20⅜
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10½	10¼	10½	10½
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	26½	26⅜	26½	27⅛
95½	66	Am Loco pf	78¼	75	76⅛	74
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	15	14½	14¾	14¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.25b)	35⅞	35	35⅝	35⅝
35⅞	27	Am Metal	13½	12¾	13⅜	12⅞
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	9	8⅞	9	9
54¾	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
63¾	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	55⅞	53⅞	53⅝	54⅜
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	113½	113½	113½	113¾
27	18	Am Seating (h)	65⅜	63½	64¾	63¼
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	20¾
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	27⅛
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	21	21	21	
143½	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	29	29	29	
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	19½	19¼	19½	19¼
36	26	Am Stores (2)	42½	42½	42½	42
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)				
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	71	70½	70¾	71
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	56½	56	56½	55¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (6)				
115⅜	95⅜	Am Type Fdrs (h)	99¾	99¼	99½	99¾
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
111½	97¾	Am Woolen	24½	23¾	23¾	24
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	9¼	8⅝	8¼	
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (½b)	69½	68	68⅜	67¾
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¾b)	35⅝	34½	34¾	35⅛
36¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	40	40	40	40
37	19½	Archer Daniels (1f)	19¼	19¼	19½	19¼
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	42½	42½	42½	42
73¼	45⅞	Armour Ill	5	4⅝	4¾	4¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	71	70½	70⅜	71
69⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	56½	56	56½	55¾
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)				
22⅛	8½	Ardom Corp	14¼	14¼	14¼	
18	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	7	7	7	16⅞
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	77¼	77¼	77¾	79
106⅜	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	106½	105½	105½	106½
35⅜	21¾	Atl Coast Line	25	24⅝	24⅝	25
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	28½	28⅜	28½	28⅝
115	111⅜	Atl Refining pf A (4)	114½	114½	114½	
73	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	61½	59½	59½	62
30⅛	16	Atlas Tack (¼)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¼
54⅛	26⅝	Auburn Auto	30⅜	29⅞	29¾	30⅛
101⅜	55	Austin Nichols	6¼	6	6	6¼
73¼	43⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜

—B—

67⅜	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	31¼	31⅛	31¾	31¼
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	38½	38½	38½	38¾
24½	16⅞	Balt & Ohio	19	18¾	18⅞	19⅛
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	27	26½	26½	27
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43½	43¼	43½	43½
102	82¼	Barker Bros	92	92	92	93
20	14⅜	Barnsdall A (.60f)	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (3¼)	17	17⅛	17⅛	17
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	96	85	85	85
16¼	13½	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	23⅜
31¾	21⅝	Belding Hem (1)	24	24	24	
24⅜	20	Bendix Aviation (1)	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
57¼	48	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	28	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝
63¾	45¾	Best & Co (2f)	21½	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜
16⅛	8	Beth Steel	54¾	54½	54¾	54⅜
120¼	110	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	54¾	53⅝	53⅝	54⅜
48	23	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
20¼	14¾	Bigelow Sanford (½)	35½	35⅛	35¼	35⅛
26½	16⅞	Blaw Knox (.40b)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
15¾	8⅜	Boeing Airplane (1)	22¾	22⅜	22½	22½
100½	80⅝	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48¼	47½	47½	48¾
30½	25⅜	Bon Ami A (4)	88	85¾	88	87
83½	64	Borden (1.60)	29⅞	28⅞	29¾	29
18⅞	13½	Borg Warner (3)	76½	76⅛	76¼	75¾
64⅞	43¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14	13¼	13¼	14
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	52½	51⅝	52	52½
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	52¼	51	51	52
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	49¾	48¾	49½	49⅝
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	13½	10⅛	10⅛	
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	8½	8¼	8¼	
13	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¼
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10	9½	9½	10
121	100	Bucyrus E cv pf	11⅞	11	11	11½
157⅜	91⅛	Bucyrus E pf (3¾%)	166¾	163¾	163¾	161½
114	85	Budd Mfg	120	119½	120	120
11½	7⅜	Budd Mfg pf	131¼	127⅞	127⅞	133¼
31⅛	23⅜	Budd Wheel	107	107	107	107
28¼	11½	Bullard (1¼b)	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝
33¼	25	Bulova Watch	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
9	2½	Burroughs Add (.60f)	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
19	8¼	Bush Term (h)	26¾	26½	26½	26
6⅝	2⅜	Bush Term deb (h)	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5¼
25¼	16½	Butte Cop & Zinc	14¾	13½	13½	
29	22	Byers	19¼	19⅛	19¼	19¾
		Byron Jackson (1)	27½	27½	27½	27½

—C—

37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31½
1⅞	⅝	Calianan Z & L	1	1	1	1
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10⅛	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	34½	34	34⅜	34⅜
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
43½	27	Cannon Mills (2)	40	40	40	40
18½	12¾	Capital Admin	14	13¾	14	14
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18¾
186	92½	Case Thresh	77¼	77¼	77½	77¾
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	25	24½	24½	25
31½	19	Celotex Co	28⅛	28	28	
35¼	25⅜	Cent Aguirre (1½f)	54½	53¾	54½	54½
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
19½	8¼	Certain-Teed	90	90	90	90½
102½	80¼	Certain-Teed pf	20½	20	20⅛	
21	19½	Champion P & P (1)	103	103	103	
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	71¾	71	71	71⅛
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	60	59¼	59¾	60
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	7¼	7	7⅛	7½
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	28¾	28¾	28¾	
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½)	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3¾
57⅜	27⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3	3	3	2⅞
47⅜	21⅞	Chi & N'western (h)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20½	12¼	Chi Pneu Tool	49¾	48¾	49¼	48¼
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¾
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	5	4⅞	5	4½
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	27	27	27	27¾
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	9	8¾	8¾	
113⅜	85½	Childs Company	105⅜	103⅜	103¾	104⅝
103⅜	72⅞	Chrysler (6)	174	171¾	171¾	171½
86½	35	City Ice & Fuel (2)	74⅝	73½	73½	73¾
16¼	6⅜	City Ice & F pf (6½)	37	37	37	37
68⅞	29½	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	53¾	53½	53¾	
73½	32¾	Clett Peabody (1)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
20½	13¼	Coca Cola (2)	223¼	223⅛	222½	222½
51⅝	39½	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	48¼	47½	47½	48¾
15¾	10⅞	Collins & Aikman (2)	87⅜	85¾	88	87
24¾	8¼	Collins & A pf (7)	29⅞	28⅞	29¾	29
9⅜	3⅝	Colonial Bea Oil	76½	76⅛	76¼	75¾
49	24	Colo F & I (h)	14	13¼	13¼	14
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	52½	51⅝	52	52½
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	52¼	51	51	52
106	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	49¾	48¾	49½	
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	132½	101⅝	102⅛	
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	8½	8½	8½	
82¾	44	Comm Credit (3)	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¼
110½	97	Comm Inv Tr (3.60f)	126¾	125	126	126
24⅝	15¾	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	72	70½	72	70⅝
5½	2¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	110⅞	108⅝	110¾	108
82	59¼	Comwith & So	16	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
44½	22⅜	Comwith & S pf (3)	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
20	10	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	71⅞	71	71¼	71⅛
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ry & Lt	34	33¾	33¾	34
108⅝	102	Consol Ed NY (1)	137⅞	137¼	137⅞	137⅝
61⅛	37⅜	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	
19	3⅜	Consol Laundries n	107	107	107	107
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	12
13⅝	3⅜	Consol Textile (h)	8	8	8	
26¼	15¾	Container n	½	⅜	½	⅜
19½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅝
23⅜	15⅜	Cont Baking B	14¼	14	14	
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	17⅜	17	17¼	17⅛
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	79⅛	78	78	78½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	19	19	19	19⅛
4	2	Cont Motors	40	40	40	40
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
82½	68½	Corn Products (3)	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	30⅝
73⅜	44¼	Coty	81⅞	20¼	20¼	20¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
28⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	36¼	36⅛	36¼	36⅛
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	28	26½	26½	26⅝
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zellerb vtc	63½	61⅝	62	62⅜
41	28	Crucible Steel	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	83½
27⅜	11⅞	Cuba Co	35½	34½	35½	34⅞
14⅛	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	94½	93¼	93¾	93¼
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	36½	36⅛	36½	36
104	94½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	103½	103½	103⅝	103⅛
21⅝	10⅛	Curtiss Wright A	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1f)	157⅛	151½	153½	151½
			53½	52¾	53½	

—D—

89¼	52	Deere & Co	81¾	80½	80½	81¾
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30	30	30	30
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	41½	40	40	40
23⅜	14⅞	Del Lack & W	17⅜	16½	16½	17
42	26	Devoe & Ray A (2)	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	
40½	33¾	Diamond Match (1½f)	36	35¾	36	
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22¼	22	22½	22½
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	57	56½	56½	56¾
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	63¼	61⅞	62	61
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60f)	150½	149	150¼	150½
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	129½	129½	129½	

—E—

171	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	170¾	170	170¾	171
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32¼	32¼	32¾	32¾
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅞	36	36¼	36⅞
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6½	6½	6¼	6½
16⅞	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	18	15½	15½	15⅞
68⅞	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	66½	66	66½	67
73½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	72½	71¼	71⅝	71½
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	
80	48	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	1¾
17⅜	11	Engineers PS ww	81	81	81	
27⅜	16	Erie RR	13	13	13	13⅜
15⅝	12	Erie RR 1pf	20¾	20	20	20¾
40⅞	29	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14¾	14	14¼	13⅞
		Evans-Products (1)	30¾	30¼	30¼	31

—F—

5¾	2⅜	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	3
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12½
		Fairbanks Morse	34¾	31⅜	31⅝	31¼
		Fajardo Sugar (2)	25	18¾	20½	
		Fed Lt & Trac	4½	2½	2½	
		Fed Water Serv	28½	20½	20½	
		Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	49½	38	38	
		Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	33½	24⅞	28⅜	30
		Firestone T&R (1.20)	105¼	100½	103	
		Firestn T&R pf A (6)	48¼	40	42¾	42
		First Nat Stores (2½)	11¾	4¼	4¼	25
		Follansbee B (h)	38¾	24½	25⅜	24⅞
		Foster-Wheeler	35⅝	27½	27½	27½
		Freeport Texas (1)	75	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
		Fuller pr pf	53½	31½	31½	32
		Fuller 2pf				

—G—

6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18¼	11½	Gamewell	11½	11½	11½	
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	42¼	42¼	42¼	
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	11¾	11¾	11¾	
15⅝	5¾	Gen Bronze	53¾	53¾	53¾	
33¾	17	Gen Cable	37	36⅞	36⅞	
59½	53⅞	Gen Cable A	41⅞	34½	34½	
47¾	33⅝	Gen Cigar (4f)	43⅝	7	7	
43⅝	7	Gen Electric (1)	70½	59¾	59¾	
70½	59¾	Gen Foods (1.80)	71	53⅞	53⅞	
71	53⅞	Gen Gas C E A	122	118	118	
122	118	Gen Motors (2f)	83¼	82¼	82¼	
84¼	82¼	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	33⅜	18⅝	18⅝	
33⅜	18⅝	Gen Out Ad	38	3½	3½	
38	3½	Gen Out Ad A	6⅝	2	2	
6⅝	2	Gen Print Ink (2f)	32½	15	15	
32½	15	Gen Pub Service	18⅝	2	2	
18⅝	2	Gen Ry Signal (1)	90	81¾	81¾	
90	81¾	Gen Realty	93½	69	69	
93½	69	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	55¼	39¾	39¾	
55¼	39¾	Gillette S R pf (5)	1141¾	1043¾	1043¾	
1141¾	1043¾	Gimbel Bros	50	2	2	
50	2	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	10¼	3	3	
10¼	3	Glidden (7)	21¾	15¼	15¼	
21¾	15¼	Glidden ppf (7)	23⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅞	13⅝	Gobel, Adolf	98½	78	78	
98½	78	Goebel Brew (.20f)	75	75	75	
75	75	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	16	15⅞	15⅞	
16	15⅞	Goodrich	20⅝	20	20	
20⅝	20	Goodrich pf	93	93	92	
93	93	Goodyear	26¼	25½	25½	
26¼	25½	Goodyear 1pf (4)	91½	91½	91½	
91½	91½	Graham-Paige	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2¾	2¾	Granby std 2d stp	12¾	12¾	12¾	
12¾	12¾	Grand Union ctf	3½	3½	3½	
3½	3½	Grand Union (⅝g)	18⅛	18	18	
18⅛	18	Granite City Stl (1)	27¾	27½	27½	
27¾	27½	Grant, W T (1.40)	32½	32½	32½	
32½	32½	Great Nor pf	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
39⅜	39⅜	Great Nor Ore (1)	41¼	39⅝	39⅝	
41¼	39⅝	Great West Sug (2.40)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
29⅜	29⅜	Green, H L (1f)	46	36	36	
46	36	Greyhound Cp (3.20)	26½	26	26	
26½	26	Gulf Mobile pf	52⅞	51¾	51¾	
52⅞	51¾	Gulf States Steel

Business and Industry • # 100 Federal Thrift Co-operatives Chartered Every Month • Commerce and Finance

Demand Increases For Cotton Cloth And Prices Rise

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 23—Spurred on by stiffening raw material markets, the demand for gray goods continued very active throughout primary cotton goods markets this week and prices continued to make progress upward, holding virtually at the very top of the movement so far, and moving in such substantial quantity that values became firmly established at that level.

This is the fourth consecutive week of strong buying activity and advancing prices, and those mills that had their forward raw material requirements covered for the balance of the summer are now finding the current prices offer some slight profit.

Unfilled Orders Increased

The past week has developed sales that again totaled very substantially ahead of current production, and added considerably to the bank of unfilled orders the mills have piled up. Gray goods manufacturers are now considered to be in such an impregnable position that there is little fear of the market losing ground even if there were no more buying for some weeks. Buyers are placing forward delivery orders on a large scale, and much of the business of the week was for August, September and October deliveries. Some orders even ran through the balance of the calendar year.

Print cloths continued active in all standard constructions, and sales included one single contract involving 7,000,000 yards of 39-inch four-yard 80 squares for deliveries extending through October, and the very top of the market, 7½ cents. There was also heavy sales of 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s at 5½ cents, which constituted an advance of an eighth to a quarter from levels current early last week. The 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s moved at 5 cents as compared with 4¾ early last week.

Sheetings became very active, and narrow sheetings sold in extraordinary volume, according to reports, which indicated a very large yardage was going to the mechanical trades, though bleached goods houses were also taking substantial quantities.

Narrow print cloths were in demand, particularly the 36-inch styles.

Carded broadcloths resumed large scale activity and were moving at fractionally higher levels. The 100x60s sold freely at 7⅜ cents and later moved up to 7½ cents.

Fine Goods Become Active

Good sized quantities of part waste osnaburgs were sold, some to the bag trade and some for the garment trade, and at improving prices. Three leaf and four leaf twills were moving in round lots. There was also a steady demand for drills.

For the first time since the buying movement got under way on a large scale, there was general buying activity in the fine goods division of the market. Prices began to improve perceptibly without discouraging buyers.

Combed lawns snapped back to higher levels, and 40 inch 9 yard 76x72s sold freely at 6⅝ cents while 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s brought 7⅝ cents.

There was good trading in slack twist voiles which have moved up steadily until they are now selling on a basis of 6 cents for 60x52s. Dimities were moving in better volume at 7 cents for 96x68s.

Combed broadcloths, which have been something of a market football firmed up smartly this week to 10c for the 128x68s after having sold at sacrifice prices around 9½ cents.

Colored yarn shirtings were also moving in good volume and worked up about a quarter of a cent in price. There was an especially heavy demand for clipped spots, cushion dot marquisettes and Box loom fabrics.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20

APPEARANCE

APPEARANCE and personality are very closely entwined.

You remember Shakespeare's advice: "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy . . . for the apparel oft proclaims the man."

Now why does a man often buy a lot of clothes and still not look well-dressed?

A few simple Don'ts:—

If you're small, don't choose a dark color,—it makes you look smaller.

If large, don't choose a light color.

If tall, avoid pronounced stripes.

If stout, don't select a plaid.

Pick a blue or gray suit if your hair is light; if dark, choose brown or gray; if ruddy, choose brown.

"All right, Mr. Gaunt," you say, "I have observed all these things, and my clothes really looked pretty good when I got them, but I have worn them only a few times,—and look at them now:—shabby, baggy and ill-fitting."

And that is the nub of the whole story. The fabric must be right.—not shoddy; but preferably an all virgin wool worsted for service and fine appearance.

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Retail Advertising Gain 8.3 Per Cent

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 23

ADVERTISING AGE states the increase in retail newspaper advertising, which was 8.3 per cent for the week ended June 13 over the corresponding week last year, "accurately reflects a betterment in retail activity during 1936."

Linage in the 66 reporting newspapers was 1,370,292 lines better during the week of June 13, totaling 17,957,275 lines. For the year to date, the total was 15,143,984 lines ahead of last year, an increase of 3.8 per cent.

Nationwide Drive For Repeal of Tax On Gasoline Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Col. T. H. Barton, president of Lion Oil Refining Company, urged a nationwide drive by automobile manufacturers and owners and all branches of the petroleum industry to bring about the repeal of the federal gasoline tax.

"Taxes levied on the petroleum industry and its products in 1935 exceeded the estimated value of all crude oil produced in the United States for the third consecutive year," he said. "The value of the crude oil was approximately $975,000,000, whereas the tax bill on the industry was $1,125,000,000."

Since 1921, Colonel Barton pointed out, the value of crude oil has shown an increase of only 19.7 per cent, while tax costs have increased about 935 per cent, or more than 47 times as much, in the same period.

"The petroleum industry has never objected to a reasonable state gasoline tax.

"The industry has found, however, that excessively high gasoline taxes encourage tax evasion and gasoline bootlegging, which in turn reduces the amount of revenue collected by the Government and brings about cut-throat competition, price wars, and unfair trade practices.

"In order to eliminate these abuses, the petroleum industry has spent a great deal of time and money in helping states to collect the gasoline tax. In many cases it has loaned its own employees to the state without cost to the public; in other cases, it has financed special work by state employees."

Bank of France Lowers Discount Rate to 5 P. C.

PARIS, June 23 (AP)—The Bank of France today lowered its discount rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

The discount rate reached 6 per cent May 6, when it was raised to that figure from 5 per cent in an effort to halt withdrawals of gold from the bank's vaults.

Today the bank also lowered the rate on loans covered by securities to 6 per cent from 8 per cent. The rate on 30-day loans was lowered to 5 per cent from 6 per cent.

The decision to lower the rates, taken at an extraordinary meeting of the bank's board of regents, followed a rise in quotations on the franc in the world's foreign exchange markets.

The rise in the franc was attributed to the speech of Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, June 19, in which he attacked devaluationists and threatened action against secret gold exporters in an effort to bring French gold back to France.

Ecuador Revalues Its Gold Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, June 23—The Government has taken action to augment the value of the reserves of the Central Bank by revaluing gold, raising it to 362 sucres per troy ounce against 310 previously, an increase of about 17 per cent. The profits from the transaction has been transferred to government account. Officials stated that the move brings the value of the reserves in line with the prevailing rate of exchange.

News reports state that the currency will be increased by 5,000,000 sucres in metal coins of nickel with a silver base.

Growth of Federal Credit Unions Is Breaking Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Federally chartered credit unions which this week enter their third year of operation are the "fastest growing co-operative organization in the country," according to C. R. Orchard, director of the Farm Credit Administration's credit union section. He stated that on June 26, two years to the day since their inception, there would be 1200 such organizations with an estimated membership of 205,000.

Loans Total $4,500,000

"Based on careful estimates made up to June 10," Mr. Orchard continued, "we believe that on the second anniversary of the passage of the Act of Congress authorizing the Federal chartering of credit unions the share balance of all these thrift and loan co-operatives will be close to $4,500,000 and the loans to members outstanding $1,000,000 less than that sum. From the time the first union was chartered by the Farm Credit Administration up to the latest computation, 81,918 loans have been made to the amount of $5,258,000."

Mr. Orchard pointed out that, at the current rate of about 100 new credit unions being chartered monthly, the third year should see the country organized completely. The number of similar co-operative bodies of employees and community neighbors organized under state banking departments has kept pace with those chartered by the Farm Credit Administration, he said. State and federally chartered credit unions in the United States now number over 5000.

Spread Fast in Industry

The most fertile field for these organizations devoted to savings and borrowing is in industry, according to Mr. Orchard. In large cities as well as, increasingly, in smaller communities devoted to manufacturing the federally chartered credit unions have spread remarkably, he added. From this impetus the idea is spreading to department stores, fraternal organizations and associations of farmers.

"Most of the loans being made to members average $50 and are made without collateral requirements," the director stated. "Many a small salaried employee who has been swamped by high interest rates and excessive charges is being rehabilitated by the amortized loans at low interest rate which he can secure from his credit union."

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Business—Business activity in Mexico during April continued at the comparatively high level recorded in the preceding two months. Regardless of the approach of the rainy season, the wholesale movement into various sections of the Republic is holding up well and, in general, industrial activity has not been reduced in anticipation of a slackening demand. Mexican woolen textile mills are working two shifts in some departments and three shifts in others in order to supply the demand for fabrics. Cotton mills are operating on an average of two shifts a day and are experiencing a good demand. Increasing construction activity is keeping cement and steel production at high levels, with the immediate future promising.

Motor Sales—Sales of new motor vehicles in Mexico reached high levels in 1935, about 6000 more units being absorbed than in 1934. Motor vehicles other than those of American manufacturers still find virtually no sale in Mexico. Only 40 units were imported from European countries during 1935. Registrations in the Federal District totaled 5361 units in 1935, an increase of 36.4 per cent over 1934, while sales outside the district showed proportionally larger gains.

Tourists—The number of tourists visiting Mexico has steadily increased in recent years. Official figures show that 75,792 foreign visitors entered the Republic in 1935 compared with 65,087 in 1934 and 41,148 in 1933. Of the 1935 total it is estimated that 72,761, or 96 per cent, were American citizens.

Cotton—There was an appreciable increase in Mexico's cotton crop in 1935 over the preceding year. The cotton yield for that year amounted to 119,501,500 pounds, an increase of 13,164,700 pounds over the 1934 crop. In bales of 506 pounds each, the 1935 crop is equal to 236,169 bales, a total which compares with 210,195 bales produced during 1934.

Sugar—Cuban exports of raw sugar in the first two months of the current year were substantially in excess of those recorded in the like period of 1935. Total foreign shipments in the January-February 1936 period amounted to 457,617 long tons, compared with 231,006 long tons in the like period of 1935. Shipments to the United States in the January-February period of this year totaled 431,416 long tons against 205,345 in the like period of 1935.

Motor Sales—Sales of motor vehicles in Cuba during the January-March period of this year continued along the upward curve which was initiated with the signing of the Cuban-American Trade Agreement and at the present time forms one of the brightest spots in the economic picture of Cuba. Imports of passenger cars in the three-month period numbered 1196 compared with 671 in the like period of 1935 and 150 in the first quarter of 1934. Truck imports increased to 717 from 599 in the first three months of 1935.

Tourists—Cuban tourist traffic during the first four months of this year registered a marked improvement as compared with the like period of 1935. Statistics show that 68,892 persons visited Cuba during January-April, 1936, compared with 30,946 in the first four months of 1935, an increase of 123 per cent. It is estimated that visitors to Cuba spent $7,540,200 from January to April, inclusive, of which $1,226,200 represents the total for April.

Foreign Trade—Cuba's export and import trade both registered substantial advances in 1935 as compared with the preceding year. Exports were valued at $128,017,000 an increase of 19 per cent over 1934, while imports totaled $95,465,000, an advance of 30 per cent. Although Cuban foreign trade has notably improved in the last three years, the net visible favorable balance has progressively declined, totaling $32,552,000 in 1935, against $34,328,000 in 1934 and $42,031,000 in 1933.

Lumber—Imports of lumber into Panama in the first quarter of 1936 were appreciably in excess of the preceding quarter. Receipts of ordinary lumber for construction purposes in the January-March, 1936, period amounted to 2,218,669 square feet, valued at $62,077, a volume increase of 37 per cent and a value increase of 29 per cent as compared with the last quarter of 1935. The United States continues to hold first place as a supplier of lumber to Panama, with Canada second.

Lard—After being practically out of the market in the last half of 1935, American pure lard is again successfully competing in Panama. As a result of lower prices, Dutch producers were able to obtain the great bulk of Panama lard trade in the 1935 period. However, in the first quarter of this year, out of the total of 76,217 kilos of pure lard, valued at $19,165, imported into Panma, the United States supplied 49,294 kilos, valued at $12,423.

Cotton—Exports of cotton from Haiti have increased steadily in recent years. Shipments abroad of Haitian cotton in the crop year 1934-35 amounted to 13,500,000 pounds, compared with a 20-year annual average of 9,150,000 pounds. Cotton ranks as Haiti's second most important money crop, following coffee, and accounts for about 15 per cent of the country's total exports.

Commodities Act Aimed to Aid Farmer and Limit Speculation

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Signing of the Commodities Exchange Act by the President culminates two years' effort of the Administration to impose on the bulk of the commodities markets of the United States the same sort of policing applied to the securities markets beginning Oct. 1, 1934, under the Securities Exchange Act of that year. The new act, which is a very substantial amplification of the Grain Futures Act of 1922, applies to the futures markets in practically all unprocessed agricultural commodities, including wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, butter and eggs, Irish potatoes, and—next in importance to wheat itself—cotton.

The act resembles other outstanding New-Deal legislation in two important respects. It is primarily a farm-relief law, principal support having come from farm-belt senators and representatives, and principal objection from business interests including speculators, exchange officials, commission merchants, mills, and other processors of farm products. Secondly, it greatly increases the discretionary power of government officials, tending, as does the Securities Exchange Act, to replace the self-policing of business conduct committees of the exchanges with a centralized combination at Washington of rule-making, administrative and judicial function.

Smith's Abortive Drive

The bill as just enacted differs little from the one passed by the House last June in the previous session. Referred to the Senate, the bill was virtually pocketed in the Senate Agricultural Committee this spring while that committee's chairman, Senator Elison D. Smith, "dean" of the cotton Senators, prepared the stage for a radical change in the bill as it would affect cotton. Senator Smith proposed to cut out cotton from the terms of the bill as they applied to other exchanges, and write in a separate title affecting cotton which would have included a long list of statutory changes, of a revolutionary nature, in the operation of the New York Cotton Exchange. These changes, which were aimed at the crippling of the two largest cotton merchandising houses in the country—Anderson, Clayton & Co. and MacFadden & Co.—would have also destroyed a good deal of the efficiency of the present exchange mechanism, and were opposed by virtually all the leading agencies involved, including the New York Cotton Exchange itself, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the American Cotton Shippers' Association, and the cotton co-operatives.

The other cotton senators not only failed to support Senator Smith, but failed to show up at his investigation and, although he ultimately sold his own committee on his proposals, it appeared by the middle of May that virtually the only outside support came, not from the all-important farm vote, but from a minority group of disgruntled brokers on the New York Cotton Exchange. At the request of Secretary Wallace, Senator Smith withdrew his insistence on his own amendments, whereupon the bill as originally written, with a few minor changes, was promptly voted by the Senate. Lest the Senate change its mind the House as promptly accepted a Senate version, the modifications consisting merely of the addition of a few minor items like Irish potatoes, and of a few of the suggestions of opposing witnesses.

The act supersedes the old Grain Futures Act, which was administered under the Department of Agriculture, and sets up a Commodities Exchange Commission like the Securities Exchange Commission, but composed of three ex-officio members, the Secretaries of Agriculture and of Commerce and the Attorney-General. It requires that commission merchants and floor brokers doing a futures business must be registered under rules and regulations set up by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It permits the Secretary of Agriculture to set limits, at his own discretion, to the open interest or daily volume of trading of any individual. The Chicago Board of Trade now limits individuals' net positions to 5,000,000 bushels, but Wallace is said to be contemplating a reduction in this figure to 2,000,000 bushels. This figure has been reached only seldom in recent years, and few of the operators whom it would affect are now in the market. The Board of Trade made a strenuous effort, in the preliminary hearings, to have substituted for this arbitrary grant of power to the Secretary of Agriculture a rule raising the margin requirements for trading accounts which reach 2,000,000 bushels in wheat to 20 per cent. On a small scale this method is now followed by the Sugar and Cocoa Exchanges. The suggestion was turned down.

Secretary Gets Novel Power

The act further vests a novel power in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture to suspend contract fulfilment under certain circumstances for a limited period. This is a device to prevent squeezes at the termination of a future contract. Previous means of preventing squeezes on the Board of Trade have consisted of a rule expelling those who try to engineer them, plus the publication under the Grain Futures Act of the amount of the open interest, giving shorts of forewarning of whether the available wheat will be enough to fulfill their outstanding promises. The new rule, however, permits the secretary, if he feels like it, to give shorts from three to 10 days longer to make deliveries than the delivery date for which they have contracted.

In addition the act prohibits, along with cheating and lying, a number of highly technical transactions such as cross sales, wash sales, privileges, indemnities, puts, calls, advance guarantees, etc. Most of these are already forbidden. Business in the rest, it is expected, will be transferred to Winnipeg, in the case of wheat. The act also forces futures exchanges to admit to membership farmers' co-operative associations, and then requires them to permit the latter to make patronage rebates to members, although private merchants who compete with the co-operatives for the farmers' business are forbidden to make such discounts.

Affect Speculative Sales

The restrictions in the act apply only to the speculative transactions which provide the insurance available to actual commodity handlers. Hedging transactions against actual purchases and sales are exempted. The processor is permitted to hedge without restriction against unfilled book orders for his processed product. However, the exemption does not apply to the processor's anticipated sales, although farmers are permitted to hedge not only the grain, cotton, or other farm product in their possession but also what they may reasonably expect to grow in the next six months.

The cotton trade is, of course, reluctant to come under such regulation, feeling that the Cotton Futures Act of 1916 plus the trade's own self-policing was a much better guarantee of fair and economical handling than Washington supervision. As compared with Senator Smith's proposals the new act is felt to be by far the least of two evils. Those proposals had much the same intent and would have had much the same result in the cotton trade as the Robinson-Patman bill in the food and dry goods business. In hurting the business of the big dealers, Anderson, Clayton, MacFadden, Weil Brothers, and the American Cotton Co-operative Association, they would have also cut the price to the farmer, raised the price to the mill, and struck at some of the most convenient and efficient features in cotton marketing practices. However, Senator Smith states he will bring his proposals up again next year.

North Carolina's Natural Resources to Be Surveyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., June 23—A detailed survey of the natural resources of North Carolina is to be conducted under the direction of Stanley Stevens, of Chapel Hill, director of the State Planning Project, who has set up headquarters in Durham and will utilize the services of 40 clerical workers, in addition to three supervisors, R. N. Woodwort, of Chapel Hill, will have charge of the research work undertaken by the Durham office.

Federal Spending Unable to Expand Trade, Says Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 23—Three years of budgetary deficits and continuous currency expansion have failed to produce the expected result, namely the stimulation of business in the United States, declared Dr. Melchior Palyi of the University of Chicago, formerly economist of the Deutsche Bank, in an address before a meeting of the Illinois Bankers' Association here.

"An inflationary policy is supposed to stimulate business and to create employment, far beyond the actual amount of direct spending by the Government," Dr. Palyi said. "Very little, if any, such result is visible in the United States after three years of protracted budgetary deficits.

"What happens is—or ought to be—a great surprise to even the most hard-boiled inflationist. The expansion of deposits creates new currency, but almost none of it fructifies new business ventures and private capital investments.

Liquidity Is Sought

"The reasons are obvious; to begin with, the banks absorbed about $14,000,000,000 of governmental paper and more than an additional couple of billions of governmentally guaranteed paper. This fact, together with their $6,000,000,000 of cash reserves and another $8,000,000,000 of cash items, creates the impression of their extreme 'liquidity.'

"The impression of their absolute safety is strengthened by the insurance deposits; by the eligibility of practically all assets for rediscount at the Reserve Banks, which in turn seem to be in a stronger gold position than ever before, and by other policies, such as readiness to support the banks.

"Consequently, the public prefers to keep its money in the banks rather than to buy bonds with a low return. The artificially low interest rates make bonds unattractive for investment, compared with the services which bank deposits offer.

"In a depression or after a depression—the tendency of the public is naturally to keep liquid. Our banking policies strengthen this tendency, instead of counteracting it. The underlying practice of continuous budgetary deficits turns out to be an impediment of recovery, to a great extent.

Inhibits Investments

"On their present scale, substantial as it is, budgetary deficits are not sufficient to create a real inflation scare. On the other hand, however, they are more than sufficient to inhibit the flow of private savings into private investments (capital goods). The business community realizes the limitations of an upturn which is based on deficitary and unproductive financing; it realizes that this process is not likely to continue indefinitely.

"Therefore, would-be business investors are reluctant to do more than necessary for the upkeep of machinery and for such technical expansion as is unavoidable. But no major ventures for future production appear attractive, in view of the uncertainties of the present situation.

"This situation may last for some time, with the result of 'stabilizing' a disequilibrium, and making its ultimate outcome more and more doubtful. Or it may turn into some sort of runaway credit inflation."

Truckmen Announce Unified Service Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Announcement that the National Local Trucking Associations, Inc. will develop a unified national program for local collection and delivery service, co-ordinated to serve rail, air, steamship and over-the-road highway carriers was made following the opening of Interstate Commerce Commission hearings on the question of rail pick-up and delivery. This is one of the most significant moves in the direction of solving an acute transportation problem. The announcement was made by Philip A. Smith Jr., of Chicago, president of the association representing operators engaged in strictly local service and as "terminal units."

"As the initial step," he said, "the association will set up a national 'planning committee,' with Eugene P. McNeil of Chicago, as chairman. Vested with authority to proceed with the program as rapidly as possible, this committee, which will be representative of local truck operators in all parts of the United States, has been called to meet in Chicago early in August, to lay the groundwork for submitting its recommendations to all transportation agencies, as well as shippers and other interests concerned."

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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844 Beacon St.—2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath . . . . . Rent $40-$50
282 Newbury St.—2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath. Rent $50-$60
98-103 Norway St.—1-2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath. Rent $25-$32.50
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath . . . . . Rent $40

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90 Fenway—3 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.
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APARTMENT to sublet in largest apartment house in Brookline, Mass.; combination 2 or 4 rooms, either or both, 2 baths. Box C-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Hits Budget Deficits

Dr. Melchior Palyi
Of the University of Chicago. Formerly Economist of the Deutsche Bank

Effect of Railroad Store-Door Service Debatable Question

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Interstate Commerce Commission examiner heard conflicting opinions yesterday on the probable effect of extension of eastern railroads' store-door collection and delivery freight service.

James R. Downes of Philadelphia, assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said, "There would be no disadvantage to the trucker."

Attorneys for trucking associations, on the other hand, asserted local truckmen would be forced out of business.

The railroads are seeking approval of tariffs making freight rates for their store-door service the same as regular "station-to-station" rates, regardless of destination points. At present, they are required to make extra charges where the rail haul involved exceeds 260 miles.

"The result of regulation between the rails and the trucks should be equal opportunity to provide equal service at equal rates," Mr. Downes said, "and the evolution of this will produce better rail transportation and better highway transportation, at lower costs to the public."

Farm Equipment Sales in 1936 May Total $425,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23 — Farm equipment sales should exceed $425,000,000 during 1936, an increase of over $100,000,000, or more than 30 per cent over 1935, according to a report by the Brookmire Economic Service.

A large gain in farm equipment sales does not necessarily require a gain in farm income, says the report, although the outlook for farm income indicates that larger incomes may be expected.

Regardless of whether the Republicans or Democrats carry the election, Brookmire believes that the Government will doubtless continue to aid the farmer and this adds encouragement to the sales outlook for agricultural implements.

The analysis points out that despite a fairly rapid increase in the use of tractors on farms, there is a conservatively-estimated potential market which is so large that it could keep the industry busy for the next nine years at the 1935 rate of output and it would thus seem probable that manufacturers of farm implements should earn substantially larger profits in 1936 over 1935.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests; good board; $10 per week; open all year. MRS. B. FULLER, Willsboro, Pa., R. D. # 8.

WHITE TURKEY INN
Situated in the lower Berkshires
Here you will find an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. The Inn was built in 1760—Furnished with antiques. Excellent food fresh from the farm. Old-fashioned New England hospitality. Booklet, map, rates on request.
Mr. or Mrs. Harry Davega, Danbury, Conn.

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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—Improve your dancing for vacation; adults and children; correct posture.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2234.

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FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-made garments at low summer rates.
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HELP WANTED

WANTED — A married couple for general housework, chauffeur and houseman; in suburb of Boston; state salary expected. Box D-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ATHLETIC AND SWIMMING COUNSELOR—Camp near New York City; write in DETAIL qualifications to X-40, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES FURNISHED

TOUISSET, MASS.—Attractive 4-room house, modern; suitable for summer residence or gift shop; view of water. EMMA A. KELLEY, Box C-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Out of city, yet close in, five cool rooms in seven-room furnished house on Arlington Ridge, Va.; all conveniences; 12-min. bus ride; available two months. Jackson 2162.

Prolonged Heat Wave Is Damaging Many Farm Crops

By the Associated Press

The South and Southwest sizzled yesterday under a prolonged heat and drought wave which has caused heavy suffering and millions of dollars damage to staple crops and vegetables.

Farmers and truck gardeners prayed for a soaking rain to freshen crops parched by weeks of dry heat during which the mercury has gone as high as 113 degrees.

Unless there is a break in the next few days, farmers and agricultural workers in Louisiana, Mississippi and other far south states said truck crops would be ruined, the corn crop would be all but wiped out and cotton would suffer materially.

The dry heat wave, which was credited with causing $150,000,000 crop loss in the South Atlantic states, appeared to show signs of breaking from Virginia down into the Florida peninsula, with scattered thundershowers predicted throughout that section Monday or Tuesday.

But the break was delayed in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, where continued fair was forecast after a day of temperature readings ranging from the high 90's above 100 degrees.

To the north, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas scanned the forecast with showers and slightly cooler readings predicted.

But for Texas, the weather bureau predicted continuation of temperatures around the 100 degree mark—with no rain.

In Louisiana, Harry D. Wilson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said the corn crop was damaged already an average of 50 per cent, and sugar cane was threatened. Cotton was holding up well.

Agricultural agents of the north Mississippi delta said 15 to 20 counties were stricken by drought, and that unless rain came within the next few days growing crops and even cotton would be afflicted with one of the most devastating droughts ever experienced there.

The South had a corner on the heat wave. New England and the Great Lakes country had cooler than usual weather for the season, while conditions were reported normal along the middle Mississippi River Valley and on the west coast. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., had a frost Monday morning.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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APPLE HILL INN is a lovely old colonial house whose broad acreage extends from a high hilltop to the shores of a protected lake. It has the conveniences of the city and the charm of the country and is in a picturesque spot where you and your friends may spend either a quiet vacation or go in for sports.
MR. AND MRS. EDWIN P. ENGLE, Managers
Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn.

A HOME away from home for overnight guests; comfort, refinement; ideal surroundings. CROWNLANDS, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

REAL ESTATE

CAMBRIDGE
Completed
24 BERKELEY ST., Corner CRAIGIE
11 rooms—3 baths—extra toilet—lavatory—2 fireplaces—air conditioned heat—oil. Garage.
Open Every Afternoon
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1 Brattle St. Kirkland 8558

WHITEMARSH, PA.—Acreage for sale in Whitemarsh; restricted property situated between Militia Hill Road and Sheaff Lane near Skippeck Pike; strictly residential section. Consult your own broker or HOWARD KETCHAM, Whitemarsh, Pa.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM AND BOARD and some nursing care; in Boston or vicinity; can pay $10 per week. COM. 2064 (Boston).

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 10—Sunny, comfortable rooms; reasonable; near The Mother Church. Tel. COM. 8567. S. R. PARKER.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms; transients; Christian Science home; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St., MRS. CASWELL. Tel. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, MASS., overlooking Fenway—Cool, well-furnished room in private apartment; near The Mother Church. Tel. evenings, COM. 2170.

BOSTON—Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com. 8569.

N. Y. C. (facing Columbia campus)—Large room, southern exposure; newly furnished; kitchen privileges; women only. Write Box H-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Exceptional, single, double, 2 rooms, redecorated, cross ventilation, elevator; $5-$7; temporary, permanent. EN 2-9461

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Dr. (115th)—Columbia University Section — Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient. $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3566 11th St. N. W.—Single room, next to bath, in quiet home; $15. Columbia 9523W.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.—One or two rooms, light housekeeping if desired; good location; near car line; reasonable. 7 Mason St. Tel. SOMerset 2639-M.

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NURSERY governess, companion, experienced; willing to assist in household. Write Box W-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports, modern sanitation, running water in rooms; $15 to $18; booklet. C. E. STEVENS.

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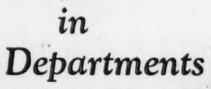
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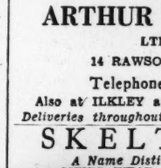
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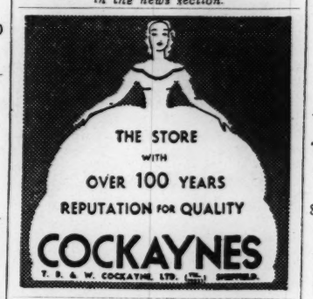

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IF, SIRS, the faith of men be Force alone,
Let us ring down—the farce is nothing worth!
—GALSWORTHY

Daily Features

THE secret of moral advance is to transform interest in oneself into interest in the Kingdom of God.
—CANON B. H. STREETER

Mt. Baker Region of Washington

Monitor Camera Club From Victor M. Rider, Whittier, Calif.

Mt. Baker Lodge From Across the Lake

Lines About Leaders—XXIII

Isaac Newton

NO ENGLISHMAN has won more world-wide fame than Newton. He revealed the laws which control the motion of the universe. And he thus proved the harmonious unity of the facts of nature. Galileo had just passed on when Isaac Newton was born, in 1642. His father was a well-to-do gentleman farmer of Lincolnshire. The little lad amazed everybody by his faculty of invention. "What a brilliant student he will be!" friends exclaimed. But at school Isaac pursued the course of his own thoughts. He invented a kite, a fine water-clock, a working windmill. He constructed a carriage to be propelled by its occupant. He was so poor a scholar that his mother put him on the farm. Isaac attended to his new duties, but his experiments continued. The meadows were a good place to measure the speed of the wind. And the roads were excellent to work out his longed-for sundial. Meanwhile the sheep went astray, the cattle devoured the corn. In despair, Mrs. Newton sent her son back to school again.

ISAAC proved successful enough to enter Cambridge University. Of all studies, astronomy was the one in which he excelled. "Why do planets move in a circle?" had wondered Galileo. *Why does an apple fall down and not up?* now questioned Newton. After 16 years of uninterrupted investigation, he concluded: That the one universal law of gravity extended throughout space; That this force was shared by each of the celestial bodies. And that these bodies acted upon one another according to laws. Yet so modest was the man that he did not mention his discovery. By that time he had become a professor at the university. Once a famous astronomer came, wondering about this question: "What is the path of a planet in going around the sun?" *An ellipse*, replied Newton to his astounded fellow-scientist. "How do you know that?" gasped the visitor, holding his breath. His host did not hesitate to lend him his precious papers. And thus, at last, Isaac Newton's *Principia* was published.

NEWTON worked so steadily that he hardly remembered to eat. One day he was peering through one of Galileo's telescopes. As he pondered about the blur in vision, he said to himself: *The trouble would be overcome if we knew more about light.* He recalled the iridiscent shades that play in a soap bubble. And this led him to a new experiment so celebrated ever since. He darkened his room except for a tiny hole in the shutter. Through that hole a beam of sunlight fell on the opposite wall. Then right in the path of the sunbeam he placed a glass prism. The light shone through, and a wonderful thing occurred: There no longer appeared a spot of white light on the wall, But seven colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet. Sunlight was a combination of the seven colors of the spectrum. In the telescope of Galileo the lenses acted like prisms. They broke up the light thus causing the blur of the view. Newton corrected the former lenses and invented a new telescope.

AMONG other things, this discovery conveyed an important fact: It brought out a striking proof of the deception of the senses. Contrary to appearance, colors did not reside in objects. For instance, the theory had been that the grass was green. In truth, the grass had no color, the color was reflected. Grass absorbed only six colors of light and gave back the green. Newton labored quietly for truth until he passed on, in 1727. When recognized, his theories changed the thinking of the world.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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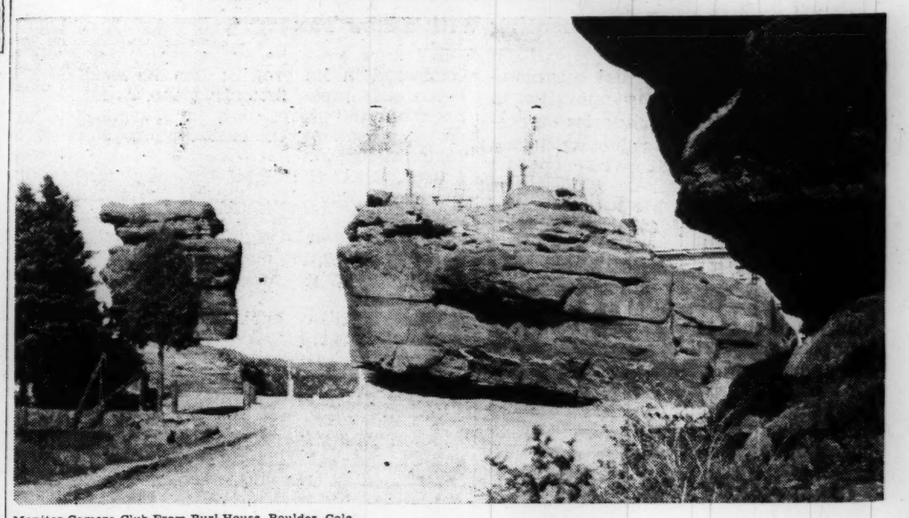
Vista in the Garden of the Gods



Monitor Camera Club From Burl House, Boulder, Colo.

Balanced Rock and Steamboat Rock

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

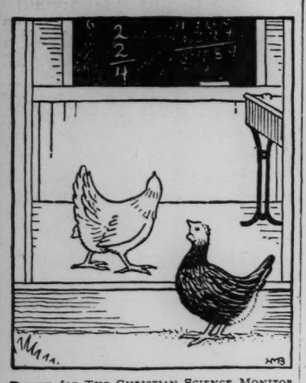
Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet Go to School

IT WAS getting along in the afternoon, and Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's most intelligent hens, were on their way home after walking about to see what was going on in the world. And as they were about to pass the schoolhouse they both stopped and looked at the front door.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Now that is very queer.
The schoolhouse door is open wide,
It looks to me, my dear."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"The school day long is over.
Why should the door be open
To admit each passing rover?"



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Looked In at the Schoolroom Door

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"The explanation for
That open door must be, I think,
A careless janitor."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"The carefullest of men
Who do the same thing every day
Forget it now and then."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"That's true, for I recall
How Farmer Ben forgot to feed
The hens one day last fall."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Now everyone is out,
It is our chance to step inside
And have a look about."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It seems a chance for us.
To see the way a schoolroom looks
I've long been curious."

So Emmaline and Susabet hurried up the walk to the open schoolhouse door, running this way and that, as hens do when they hurry, instead of straight ahead, and when they got to the door they stopped and looked in.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I think 'twas in November
We followed children into school
One day. Do you remember?"

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I do. We didn't stay.
The teacher didn't welcome us,
But shooed us right away."

But there was nobody inside, so in Emmaline and Susabet went. They knew something about school, for they had heard Farmer Ben's three sturdy sons, Roger, Reuben, and Robert, and his two handsome daughters, Harriet and Hyacinth, talking about it. But they had never been in the schoolhouse but once, and then they had been shooed out before they had really seen anything.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Those little desks in rows
Are where the children at their books
Must study, I suppose."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A BOSTON reader submits the following hint for "Puzzle-Sharers." If you are one who likes to share this column with others, you'll appreciate this. The asterisk denotes a proper name.

PLFN *ICQRJCYP BYCI WNQ-
ERZ ILYHP OPN LYJRPJ'P
JYLERQX WLWNY CY ENZ-
ZOZCRT JYLQPBNY PMNNJ
UMNQ UCYHRQX EYVWJP.

2. Letter Changing

AND still the experts tell of shorter trips. So far the shortest NORTH to SOUTH has been done in six moves. Any shorter? In the meantime, a Greenlawn (L. I.) reader submits the following: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change STOCK to BONDS in eight moves.

3. Letter Juggling

HERE'S an easy one. Try forming three different six-letter words from the following six letters:

A E L R T T

4. How Fast?

WHEN traveling in opposite directions, two trains take three seconds to pass each other, and when traveling in the same direction, they take 35 seconds. If the faster train has a speed of 38 miles an hour, how fast is the other train going?

5. Rebus

HERE'S a very clever rebus from a San Diego, Calif., reader. A 10-letter word is represented, and the verse gives a clue:

HI CR

Many nice things can be made
By people who have a trade.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Silhouettes

MOTHERS will eagerly seek the homemade and very inexpensive profile silhouettes of their little ones after they have seen these, which have been made in the following manner:

In a darkened room, seat the child sideways before a small white sheet upon which has been pinned a sheet of white paper, approximately 12x14 inches. Arrange a strong electric light at side of the head so as to cast a dark and distinct shadow upon the sheet of paper. Outline this shadow of head with a soft pencil and cut out. Use this as a model, and trace around and cut out from jet black paper. Mount this profile on heavy white paper. It is now ready for framing.

For added interest, the child might autograph the picture if he is able to write; and if not, the name and age can be penned by mother.

These silhouettes put in plain black frames have proved to be a priceless and precious possession to parents; and each silhouette made in this way has sold many, many more for the worker, and furnished more than the so-called "pin-money."—R. S. M., Sheboygan, Wis.

Daily Anecdote

By the Fireside

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RICHARD B. SHERIDAN was an English author, statesman, and patron of the arts. As a member of the House of Commons he sat on the eventful night of February 24, 1809, considering a motion on the Spanish War, when the windows suddenly gleamed with a blaze of light. It was soon learned that Sheridan's Drury Lane Theater was on fire.

Other members immediately moved adjournment, but Sheridan excused himself with, "Whatever might be the extent of private calamity, I hope it will not interfere with the public business of the country," and departed.

He went to the scene of the fire and witnessed the destruction of his property from the Piazza coffee house near by. To a friend's remark about his outward calm, he replied, "A man may surely be allowed to partake of some refreshment by his own fireside."

A Flying Vacation

55

Dinner Aloft

AS WE streaked along at our three-mile-a-minute pace over the South Carolina thunderstorm, I marveled at the evenness of our ride. How smooth was the going may best be attested by the tranquil behavior of a cupful of water on my tray when dinner was served aloft.

Of course, I could probably go for days without a bite, unless someone reminded me; but when the co-pilot began passing around some sizable cardboard boxes (about 14x14x5), I could scarcely restrain a mild interest. He first adjusted a large tray to my seat (rather better than having to perch it on a pillow, as I had been obliged to do on my Chicago-New York hop). Then when he dealt me one of the boxes I, rather than wound his feelings, opened it.

Reaching into the generous grab bag, I first pulled out half a fried chicken, all neatly done up in waxed paper. Next, I brought to light a carton packed with a lettuce and tomato salad, followed by packets of celery and olives, buttered brown bread and white bread, and a hot bun. Out, then, came a packet of salt, a cup of jelly, a hungry man's portion of fried potatoes, a small jar of cream and four sugars, and two forks and two spoons.

Thus surrounded, I pitched in—it seemed far, far more polite to eat than let the stuff go to waste. And when the co-pilot came along offering a choice of hot drinks, I was ready for a long swallow of cold water. I required an immediate re-fill; so I put the full cup on my tray to see how long it would stand. Not a drop sloshed out!

After this pleasant repast, I again reached down into my box and pulled out my dessert—it must have been specially ordered for me. It was a large carton lined with ladyfingers, and then filled with luscious strawberries and whipped cream! Having smacked my lips over this offering, I scraped around down in the bottom of the box and drew forth a neat packet of candies. Although I eat very little candy, unless I am alone or with someone, I managed to find room for this sweetness.

I was headed for a big fried chicken dinner in Washington; but I reasoned that there would be no harm in taking a bit of the edge off my appetite before I arrived.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

In Lighter Vein

Oklahoma Jurisprudence

After waiting an unreasonably long time for a jury verdict in several cases, an Oklahoma City judge got an idea. He had comfortable chairs removed from the jury room and substituted hard-seated ones for them. Then he timed his jury men and found they reached verdicts averaging an hour less time than before. Deciding to keep up the good work, he took out even the hard-seated chairs and made the jury men stand while deliberating. That cut down the time still more.

The judge's latest move was to nail down the windows, causing the air to become stale in a very short time—which reduced deliberating time of the jury still further.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Just the Man

With an impressive gesture, the long-haired visitor faced the manager of the radio station.

"I should like to secure a place on your dramatic staff," he announced impressively.

"Are you an actor?" asked the radio manager.

"Yes."

"Had any experience acting without an audience?"

Tears came to the actor's eyes as he said, "Acting without audiences is why I am here, sir."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Reasonable

Mistress: "Minnie, I rang for you. Didn't you hear?"

Maid: "No, ma'am. A lorry must have been passing."

"But I rang five times."

"Well, then, ma'am, it looks as if five lorries must have been passing."—*Schweizer Illustrierte.*

Considerate

Prospective Buyer: "I want to buy a home way out in the country, at least a mile from the nearest neighbor."

Agent: "Oh, I see, you want to practice the simple life?"

Prospective Buyer: "No, the saxophone."

Brevities

New Yorker: Lincoln Ellsworth has planted the American flag over new Antarctic territory larger than Texas and Oklahoma combined. Mr. Farley will of course predict that the Administration will carry it by a snowslide.

St. Louis Star-Times: Perhaps the reason why it is almost impossible to get a newspaper man to write a letter is that it has a circulation of only one.

Charlotte Observer: Sooner or later the professional automobile races will be obsolete. You can see one any day by looking out of the front window.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courtesy Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Limestone, N. Y.

A LOCAL garage man, George Pape, has been shown that it pays to be courteous to the information-seeking tourist.

A mild-appearing visitor to his workshop had displayed a keen interest in a miniature homemade steam engine on a shelf. The garage man had exhibited the machine and answered the visitor's many questions; and following the visitor's departure, promptly forgot about the episode.

A few days later an automobile dealer from Buffalo called, and, displaying a catalogue, asked Mr. Pape to select the model of automobile he wished, and it would be delivered to him free of charge, and with the best wishes of Henry Ford.

The automobile magnate was the inquiring tourist.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A Guessing Game

THIS guessing game, easily prepared, may be played by any multiple of four persons.

To prepare it, cut out rather large capital letters from any papers or magazines, and paste them upon a heavier white paper. Then cut them apart and assort them, to be put into envelopes according to initials of states, cities, capitals, rivers, trees, shrubs, or any other group desired.

In an envelope marked "States," for instance, there would be 48 letters, one for each state. The players, to begin, would deal 12 letters, face down, to each. Then drawing one from the pile, place it quickly face up in the center. The one who first names a state initialed by the letter, takes the letter, keeping it separate from the unplayed letters. The winner is the one who has collected the most letters at the finish.

Then the envelopes can be passed on to the next table, and another envelope of rivers, or other group, be played until each table has had all the envelopes.

The winner for the entire set would be the one whose score was the highest in the final count.

This game requires quick thinking and is best for about four tables.—E. M. L., Chicago.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"The Flower of Grass"

IN I Peter 1:24 the apostle writes: "All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass"—quoting from the Septuagint or Greek Version of the book of Isaiah (40:6). But it is interesting to find that in the Hebrew of that Old Testament passage, as in our Common Version, the reference is to "the flower of the field" rather than to "the flower of grass"; suggesting that what the writer had in mind was not so much the very inconspicuous "flowers" of the grass itself, but rather the "bright flowers which grow among the grass and seem to the eye to belong to it" (cf. F. J. A. Hort: "First Peter" p. 95).

The "glory" of such flowers as these—the brilliant tulips, anemones, and poppies of the Palestinian plains—is said by the Master himself to have far surpassed that of the royal robes of Solomon (cf. Matt. 6:29).

Holiness

TRUE holiness of heart is the object at which the Christian aims. Strive after it; but do not too readily or easily believe that you have attained it.—*Fénelon.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Fact, the More Uncomfortable One Is, the Better Time He Has*

By LE PELLEY

WE SHALL HAVE THIS OLD SHACK WE USED LAST YEAR FIXED UP IN NO TIME ...
WE'LL DO THE FIXING WHILE THE GIRLS COOK THE MEALS
THIS WILL MAKE A DANDY CAMPING SPOT
IT'S REALLY BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE SOMETHING !
THERE !—THE GIRLS AND MRS. LANEY CAN HAVE ONE ROOM AND USE THE FRONT DOOR—AND WE AND MR. LANEY CAN SLEEP IN THE OTHER ROOM AND USE THE BACK DOOR ...
AND AREN'T THE BEDS WONDERFUL ?
WELL.. YE-S-S-S... BUT I'M THINKING HOW YOU'D HOLLER IF YOU HAD TO SLEEP ON THEM AT HOME.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Early to Bed and Early to Rise*

By CARMACK

Last night I heard the Boss talking about a new job he has delivering newspapers, and his mother told him he ought to go to bed early because he'd have to get up early—
And sure enough, he turned in much sooner than usual—
But I had my doubts about him getting up very early, and I went to sleep expecting to have to do a lot of growling and cover pulling next morning—
But would you believe it—I was awakened about daylight by a lot of bell-ringing, and there was the Boss wide awake and all ready to hop out of bed!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Experimenting With a New Tax

IT HAS been suggested that this newspaper has opposed the innovation in the new tax bill which levies on corporation *savings* as well as *income*. Such a view is not correct. What we have opposed is the abolition of a proved and successful form of taxation and the substitution of an untried form of taxation. This is what was originally proposed. The entire basis of corporate taxation would have been recast. The corporation income tax would have been swept away, and in its place, there would have been just one levy, a tax on savings, or undistributed profits. We argued that, viewed solely from the standpoint of revenue, the substitution was tantamount to scrapping an assured income for a gamble. This view was subsequently confirmed in the congressional hearings.

It was plain from the start, however, that the major purpose of the change was not revenue-producing. It was primarily reformist. Representative Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, admitted as much. Mr. Roosevelt invited Congress to consider "a form of tax which would accomplish an important tax reform, remove two major inequalities in our tax system, and stop leaks in present surtaxes." It is the leaks that have been given most attention.

The leaks occur in the case of corporations administered by wealthy stockholders. The usual illustration is Andrew W. Mellon and the Aluminum Company. If Mr. Mellon wishes to reduce the exactions on his high bracket income, all he has to do with that part of his income coming from the Aluminum Company is to allow it to stay in the company. This means that the tax collector may be circumvented. But cases such as this are extremely rare in the roster of American corporate structure. Generally large corporations are owned by many persons and small corporations are owned by ambitious persons in moderate circumstances.

How would these owners have fared as compared with the Mellons in case the initial suggestion had been realized? A stiff tax on undistributed profits would have forced those profits into stockholders pockets. Thereby, however, the ability of the large corporation to continue a dividends policy during a depression would have been endangered. As for the small corporation, it would have been hampered in its growth; for the small corporation grows into a big one, as Mr. Ford himself proves, only by ploughing earnings back into the business instead of taking them out.

To "get at" the biggest potential taxpayers, consequently, the Treasury would have invited all manner of disturbances. It is much better to begin experimentally, as Congress has now done, with the old tax on income retained and a new tax on savings added.

Other countries have similar levies on corporation savings. They respond to the judgment of some influential economists that "oversavings" is an important factor in the explanation of business depressions —the judgment that Mr. Roosevelt accepts in calling for "an important tax reform." And yet this theory is just as zealously disputed by other economists. To the layman the most interesting aspect of the experts' quarrel is this lack of agreement; not only as to the validity of the theory, but also as to a definition of oversavings, even of savings.

What emerges from the discussion on taxes since the President made his original suggestion is not only the defects of law itself but also the haphazard manner in which American tax legislation is framed. Taxation is going to be an increasingly important subject. New taxes will be proposed; new fields of taxation will be explored. It is no longer enough to say, as an important solon once said, that the manner of raising revenue is inconsequential. It is important enough to call for two new commissions. One should be a joint commission of federal and state authorities to agree on the respective spheres of influence of the federal and state authorities. It should try to provide order where there is now utter confusion.

A commission, also, is required in Washington to give new proposals more systematic study than they now receive. (Pity the poor legislator when, as in the present bill, the administration case for it is rendered algebraically! And condemn the rushed Senators who, in the absence of a printed report, had to be content with an oral explanation of the House-Senate conferees' report!) The first task of such a commission would be to study the results of the new levies on corporations after they have been in operation a year or so.

Remaking French Policy

THE widespread ebullitions produced by the advent of France's Socialist Government and the absence of definite declarations by Premier Léon Blum on French foreign policy, make it difficult to perceive the precise changes to take place under M. Yvon Delbos as Minister for Foreign Affairs. But Premier Blum's pre-election statements about French foreign policy, together with those made since, reveal at least the trend of ideas.

In one of his pre-election speeches M. Blum said that the issue of peace and war in Europe had been brought sharply to the front; after which the Socialist chief said Leftist foreign policy would rest on collective security, mutual assistance and disarmament. In this same speech M. Blum made statements that implied he would like to see a British-Franco-Russian front presumably to impress Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini and bring them to terms.

This, then, is the trend of the new French foreign policy, so far revealed. This, and an apparently sincere emphasis on arms reduction which is as much needed as it is surprising today. Meantime, as the Blum cabinet develops its foreign policy, French conservatives and Rightists are doing likewise. Two such leaders of their school as Wladimir d'Ormesson, writing in *Le Temps*, and André Tardieu in *Gringoire*, say that in choosing between the collective system and isolation, France should adopt the latter and resign from the League to rebuild its foreign policy after long meditation alone. This divergence of opinion in France is illustrative of the conflict among thinkers throughout Europe: isolation or co-operation, that is the question, and this line between the two schools of thought is ever more sharply drawn.

THAT UNREGARDED PEBBLES may turn out to be diamonds almost beyond price—this is probably the chief lesson that the great libraries of the world have learned from the Bodleian at Oxford, soon to be enlarged after plans by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. A single incident in its more than three centuries' existence is the justification of the policy which the chief libraries of the world now follow of preserving every book that they can lay their hands on, no matter how worthless or ephemeral it may seem. In the seventeenth century the Bodleian authorities, thinking that plays were a trivial form of literature, sold a copy of the First Folio of Shakespeare at a merely nominal price. Two hundred and fifty years later the library bought this identical copy for the sum of several thousand pounds.

IN THESE DAYS the good citizen answers the plea for "party harmony" by tuning in on the radio.

Gambling on Britain's Business

OPPORTUNITY and temptation to disclose state secrets in Britain are to be reduced, in consequence of recent happenings where three highly placed individuals, including a member of the Cabinet and another Member of Parliament, were found by a specially appointed tribunal to have been involved.

The particular leakage brought to light was in the premature disclosure of Government decisions to introduce new taxation, an annually recurring subject of speculation in financial circles in London. The use made of the leakage in two of the instances concerned was found to have been the money-making one of insuring against a certainty of which the operators had improperly become aware, thus affecting commercial agencies which accept such risks in the ordinary course of business.

The Members of Parliament implicated have since resigned their seats in Parliament and remedial action is to be taken. A period each year, immediately preceding the Government's annual taxation announcements, has been specified during which all insurance against such risks is to be prohibited. Lloyds, the central insurance organization in the city of London, has also agreed to advise its members generally to refuse insurances of this kind in the future unless supported by evidence of good faith additional to that hitherto demanded from those offering risks. It has also set up a permanent subcommittee to help in this connection.

This is to the good so far as it has gone, though it does not touch a wider reform asked for by Labor M. P.'s in the House of Commons. This wider reform would extend the measures which the Government is taking so as to check also stock exchange gambling on a much larger scale that undoubtedly goes on in the city of London.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, has drawn attention in particular to recent speculation in armament shares and especially in those of aircraft companies. Such gambling, he quite justly said in the debate on the leakage, may "not only ruin the individual gambler but may ruin also numbers of men, numbers of businesses and numbers of national interests."

The point is a real one and deserves to be taken up further. The British Government is not moving on it at present, but a beginning having now been made where one particular form of gambling is concerned, it is not unreasonable to hope that this may eventually be done.

TENNESSEANS stopped their work recently to pick $5 bills from the cornstalks and willow trees along the French Broad River. The phenomenon has been attributed to flood waters. But whatever is the cause, just wait until Washington hears about it, and it will be put under crop control.

Hotspur of the Plains

Book News of the Day

BORN in Illinois in 1836, Charles Goodnight, says J. Evetts Haley in CHARLES GOODNIGHT: COWMAN AND PLAINSMAN (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50), rode bareback to Texas when he was nine; at fourteen he was hunting on the Comanche-infested frontier; at twenty-four he was guiding Texas Rangers, and until the end of the Civil War he served in the Frontier Battalion, thin line of defense of the thousand-mile border.

After the war, in company with Oliver Loving, he trailed 2000 longhorns in a great curve to the south of the Comanche barrier, west across a thirsty land to the Horsehead Crossing on the bitter Pecos, thence north to the hungry garrisons and hungrier agency Indians of New Mexico. While Loving held the cattle, Goodnight hurried back alone for another herd. He seemed able to ride night and day; if his spurs ever grew cold it must have been during the "blue northers" of the high plains. As other trail herds followed them, Goodnight, with that instinct for pioneering which marked his whole career, pushed north, to the gold fields of Colorado; and in time the Goodnight-Loving Trail stretched 2000 miles, into the northern ranges.

After the knightly Loving's tragic fate at the hands of Indians, Goodnight established a ranch in southern Colorado; he was reasonably successful here, but in 1876, the Comanches having been swept from the Texas Panhandle, he trailed a herd to Palo Duro Cañon, that great thousand-foot gash in the high plains, sixty miles in length, and as much as fifteen in breadth. He let his wagons down with ropes, found a trail for the cattle, herded the buffalo out, and established the "home ranch" of the Panhandle. Forming a partnership with J. A. Adair (who scandalized Goodnight by paying the unheard-of price of 75 cents an acre for 12,000 acres) he came eventually to control more than a million acres, running over 100,000 head of cattle. For the last forty years of his career he lived on a much smaller ranch near the town which bears his name.

He was always a force for law and order, a builder; he refused to fight the settlers, whose plows were almost to destroy his beloved range; he even treated the sheepmen with fairness. He absolutely forbade drinking, gambling and fighting over his vast domain; and he enforced his edict. His keen interest in every plant and animal and his biological experiments earned for him the title of "the Burbank of the Plains."

Dr. Haley, University of Texas professor, gleaned much of his material from conversations with Goodnight. His book is history and ecology of the High Plains as well as biography; full of the spirit of the times, told with love, humor and understanding, a fine monument to one of the finest figures of a stirring epoch.

K. C. K.

The Gantlet

Patchwork and Words

I AM sewing a patchwork quilt, stitching it carefully and with a fine disregard for time, by hand. It is not made according to any intricate pattern, although I admire the stars and log cabins and flower gardens that are pictured daily in the public prints. My quilt is of that humbler kind called by our grandmothers a "crazy quilt," with pieces of every kind and shape grouped, haphazard and yet neatly fitting together, upon a plain backing.

When I am dismayed by what Stevenson calls "the insubordination of words," I retreat to my quilt; and fitting piece to piece, selecting and discarding from a hodgepodge of scraps left over from the making of house dresses and small shirts and frocks, I find a measure of tranquillity. Phrases that existed only to taunt me, images that seemed fair at a distance but changed shape grotesquely when committed to paper, become docile when they see my busy fingers and realize that my attention is almost entirely centered upon the business of placing a dark triangle here, or a pink patch there.

Witness here the caprice and jealousy of words; for lavish your affection upon them and they turn vain and troublesome; but slight them and they are back at once, fawning and praying for your notice.

It is wonderful to see in the patchwork how the pieces that are somber in coloring mark the finished block with beauty and character, while the patches that appear, singly, dainty and charming often seem by contrast bodiless and pale. These latter are like airy words that delight the senses briefly but become thin with repetition; while the honest, homely words will wear a lifetime and only grow more dear with use. Yet if the quilt were all dark it would be a dull thing, lacking variety; so a skillful and not too regular blending of the light with the dark is desirable.

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That blending is the secret of the matter; and as the quiltmaker selects the pieces, rejecting this one because of its coloring and that one because its shape does not meet the needs of the moment, the pile of discards grows. But the rejected ones may console themselves that they are not permanently scorned, for a scrap that will not fit in one situation may be perfect in another. Here is a patch of an odd outline and shade on which my eyes have lingered many times, but which seems so exquisite in its present form that I cannot bring myself to alter it by so much as a hairsbreadth. Eventually the design, or lack of design, will fall out in such a way that this piece will fit and add its harmony to that of the whole.

I own to an old-fashioned prejudice in favor of those pieces that will wear long and, with many washings, will mellow, indeed, but will not fade or streak. It is true that my eye is stimulated momentarily by the brilliant, flimsy fashion that makes a brave show, but for winter snugness throughout the years I prefer a firmer material. Lest this should sound presumptuous, I would add at once that I can use only such goods as I have; but if they be only of calico and gingham, I can at least discard the shoddy.

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The first block in a design of this sort involves tedious labor, many false starts and much rearranging, but after long practice the pieces are fitted with more facility; and here is a danger. With repetition there comes a tendency to assume a formalized style, to lose the generous, natural flow of expression that is the soul of the work. There is a simplicity in this needlework, as in true sentiment, that deserves the quietest, honestest touch in the world.

The half finished block is a sorry sight, but when piece is overlaid by piece, the last rough edge is covered and all is made trim, the colors and shapes have a kind of harmony that must be inherent in themselves since the maker had not the art at the beginning to see the completed whole. Her fingers have selected the pieces and guided the needle, but for all that she would swear that the work had more than half done itself.

Perhaps this, then, is what the words mean when they rebel against my plan; for they know that they do not belong to the image I see yet cannot translate. But if I sit here stitching my quilt blocks, aware of the world outside my window and of the needs of my household within, but more than anything else aware of the lovely, exasperating words that hover at my shoulder, perhaps I shall one day catch whole, singing phrases in my net. And in any event, I shall have a quilt.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Significant Storm Signals

By Frank L. Perrin

NOT from a disturbed atmosphere without, but from the surcharged humidity within the Democratic convention hall in Philadelphia, threatened static seems almost certain to interrupt and confuse those harmonious sounds which had been promised. Discord is indicated by the eleventh-hour manifesto of so-called old-school Democrats who challenge the right of the ruling party to the use of the party name. A demand is made that if the policies of the New Deal administration are endorsed, and if those who control the inner counsels insist upon the renomination of President Roosevelt, a new party designation be adopted, thus leaving to those who regard themselves as loyal Democrats the banner and the traditions they have long defended.

No more significant or disastrous schism has been threatened in any major party since the desertion of President Taft and his party in 1912 by Theodore Roosevelt and the organization of the Bull Moose Party. The defeat of the party in power was effected in that year. Will history, with some variations, be repeated in 1936? That is a powerful and persuasive faction led by the five signers of the declaration of party loyalty which has caused consternation in Postmaster Farley's camp. It is beside the point for the President's advisers to insist that the warning comes too late. The delegations marshaled in almost unanimous array are only nominally bound by their instructions. There were no serious contests in state primaries and conventions. The easy task of organization was perfunctory.

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Neither can it be insisted by the President's managers that they had received no prior notice of the determination of their Democratic brethren to repudiate the threatened endorsement of the New Deal and its administrators. Former Governor Smith, one of the signers, issued his ultimatum months ago at the Liberty League dinner. He was not joking. But his old-time tent mates smiled understandingly, nevertheless. They consoled themselves, apparently, by the thought that Mr. Smith had been caught in bad company. He had become, instead of a confederate or an ally of the dispensers of political largess and bounty, a member and defender of the tax-paying or contributing class.

So it was quite natural, and in accord with accepted political tactics, to regard the Governor's threatened dissension lightly. Then there came disquieting mutterings from farther horizons. A chieftain in his own right who is a recognized power in the Middle West, James A. Reed, former Senator from Missouri, challenged the genuineness of the new order and its right to fly the banner of the Democratic Party. And then came former Governor Ely of Massachusetts, a traditional foe of modern Roosevelt-ism; Bainbridge Colby, old-school Democrat and Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, and Daniel F. Cohalan, former Justice of the New York Supreme Court.

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Despite all this it is almost a foregone conclusion that Tammany Hall and its delegates will remain steadfast in their support of the President. But it is realized that Tammany's complacent regularity both before and during the convention is no guarantee of its political sincerity. Tammany has strange and effective ways of bestowing rewards and working reprisals. More than any other thing Tammany desires a restoration of its old domination in New York City. Without this return to power it regards the political fate of state or nation as of secondary importance or concern. Outwardly it has made its peace with Mr. Farley and the powers in Washington.

After Mr. Smith's Liberty League speech in Washington several months ago, in which he made his first threat to "take a walk" in Philadelphia, his disaffection, as has been said, was attributed to his own change of position economically. He had come, during the years of prosperity, to view the prospect from a new and different vantage point. His old friends branded him as a capitalist. But it may be that he finds himself with others, both Democrats and Republicans, who have discovered that only by courageous and concerted action can the investing and industrial classes protect themselves from the predatory spenders by a severing of old alliances.

That political party, no matter what its name or its traditions, which voluntarily alienates itself from the rank and file which have supplied its sinew and its strength, with unbecoming grace brands as deserters those who refuse to march under its colors.

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Lansbury Sees a New League

By Ernest C. H. Kirschten

ONE of the greatest personal contributions to the cause of peace in the United States in the last few years undoubtedly has been made by Mr. George Lansbury, patriarch of Britain's Labor Party, on his recent tour of the United States in behalf of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

A vigorous idealist, it is hard to overestimate the effect of his personality on American audiences. Here was a veteran of hundreds of parliamentary battles, untouched by the least cynicism. Here was a man, past his three score years and ten, who still dared to profess high ideals in high places, and—what is more —dared to hope that they will prevail. Lansbury's humanitarianism, growing out of a sincere religious conviction that he was proud to profess, opened more than one American eye. For many well-intentioned persons it was a revelation to hear this old campaigner make as potent a weapon of a scriptural text as of statistics on the waste of war and the futility of conquest. His figures only proved for him and his audiences that "those who take up the sword, perish by the sword."

In a world that is taking up the sword on every hand, Mr. Lansbury is still the supreme optimist. He sees a way that leads from the brink on the edge of which the nations totter. He would have the United States and Great Britain form a new League of Nations. He would have them realistic enough to see the uselessness and the horror of war, and he would have them display the courage to renounce the idea that it is inevitable.

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"New League" is more than a phrase with this hard-headed Laborite. He would have Geneva abandon its coercive covenant. Instead of invoking sanctions, he would have the League devote its effort to the elimination of the causes of war. Tolerance, a frank discussion of problems and a willingness to make reasonable concessions, he believes will enable the nations to live in peace.

Nowhere should this theory receive quicker endorsement, Mr. Lansbury feels, than in the "melting pot" that is the United States. Every race and nation on the globe has contributed its quota to the American population, and all these diverse people live together in an orderly fashion under the law of the land. That, more than the sentimental notion that the League after all is an American idea, should win our support for its reform, he believes.

And he feels that American membership in the new league is vital. Without the United States, the new league will be stillborn and Europe will revert to the diplomacy of the balance of power—something worse than the Middle Ages.

There is no other alternative, he is sure. There are but two choices: early reform of the League with American participation, or a repetition of 1914-18. Certainly, he is not an alarmist to be talking of the imminence of war in these days of saber-rattling and fleet building. But, on the other hand, can a realist vision an official American delegation at Geneva in the next few years?

Even when Woodrow Wilson, the President who conceived the idea of the League, championed it, America did not join. But what if the question were raised again? With both major American parties agreeing that it is a dead issue—or rather, a live coal—would Congress be more likely to vote for American adherence? Has not opposition to the League increased in America during the post-war years? It was not so long ago that William Randolph Hearst and the Coughlin forces combined to keep the United States out of the World Court. True, there is cause to believe that their influence is waning, but what of the American public's disillusionment after Corfu, Manchuria and Ethiopia?

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Mr. Lansbury does not ignore these facts. In the face of them, he says that he can only hope that there will soon arise an American statesman of sufficient vision and leadership to overcome the obstacles. And he is sure that such a League advocate will find a greater will to international co-operation in his own country than in almost any other quarter of the globe.

Granted, even if it is not saying too much for the co-operative spirit of the rest of the world, but where is that leader? Mr. Roosevelt is hardly the man. After the World Court experience and the London Naval Conference, we find this Administration embarked on a shipbuilding program greater than any in history. And the Republican presidential candidate seems to offer no more hope, bound by the foreign policy plank in the Republican platform.

One might fall back on the time element for the solution of the problem. The ever more apparent need for a League that includes the United States can and will be brought more and more to the attention of the average American. But Mr. Lansbury himself precludes such a course. "This American leader," he says, "must come soon, or—."

And if he does not, what will Europe do? Will she only go through the motions of rehabilitating the League? Will she actually march blindly into the worst of all wars? What can she do without America?